

JPRS 78816

24 August 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2472



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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24 August 1981

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RECENT HISTORY OF FRENCH COOPERATION IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jun 81 p 9

[Article by Albert Bourgi]

[Text] Africa's relations with the former colonial power are at a turning point: the election of a socialist president in France should logically make a drastic change. It would be inept to consider a reexamination of the situation from only one standpoint: unfortunately, this unwholesome concept of cooperation has not always been firmly rejected by some African countries. Nevertheless, the new French Government will have to make a serious examination of conscience for its theories to be put into practice again in the field. Albert Bourgi, an academic closely associated with the Socialist Party, a professor at the University of Paris-I and the author of "La Politique française de coopération en Afrique" [French Policy of Cooperation in Africa] (Nouvelles Editions africaines, Dakar), scrutinizes the development of French aid in recent years.

After becoming president in 1974, Mr Giscard d'Estaing tried hard to allay the fears of African chiefs of state concerning continuation of the policy of cooperation inaugurated by General de Gaulle.

Various steps were taken toward that end, the most spectacular of which was the re-establishment of a separate Ministry of Cooperation, which had not existed since 1961. Wanting to establish what he considered "one of the dominant features of French foreign policy," the new chief of state worked away at defining a "doctrine of cooperation" which the Abelin Report, made public in September 1975, was said to contain. This document had two major underlying ideas: consultation with African partners, foreshadowed by the delegations that had combed black Africa to maintain a dialogue, and aid planning.

It was in this spirit that the cancellation of debts (amounting to 600 million French francs) of certain Sahel countries was announced in May 1979, a decision comparable to the one that Mr Pompidou made in 1972 at the time of an official visit to Upper Volta. The Giscardian policy must be credited with a certain number of positive measures, such as the summit meeting of industrialized countries, which was devoted exclusively to developmental aid, and the establishment of the Cooperative Association

for African Development (ACDA). We could also mention the convocation, in Paris, of what has been called the North-South Conference.

French officials constantly praised the regular growth of allocations for cooperation and expressed satisfaction that France appeared to be one of the few industrialized countries to approach the goals set by various international bodies.

But beyond the raw data supplied in official documents, the reality was quite different. For several years, the development of French aid has been affected by a certain number of negative factors--already noticeable, it is true, prior to 1974.

Declining Aid

Like all industrialized countries, France saw its program for underdeveloped countries shrink appreciably in relative value. The declining trend has accelerated in recent years. The percentages mentioned in the Jeanneney (1963), Gorse (1971) and Abelin (1975) Reports and the many recommendations made by the international community no longer exist today.

Disregarding the sums paid to DOM-TOM [overseas departments--overseas territories], the volume of French Government aid today is barely more than 0.35 percent of the gross national product. Moreover, even if this aid continues to be concentrated on sub-Saharan African nations, this priority has also diminished: from 52 percent in the early 1970's, black Africa's share of the total volume of French aid now amounts to only 48 percent.

For example, beyond the appearance of an increase in the 1981 budget of the Ministry of Cooperation, which grew more (17.5 percent) than the general national budget (13 percent), a careful examination of the various budget items reveals a different reality. This increase is primarily the result of including in this budget part of the aid allocated to "newcomers" such as Djibouti and Haiti, the increase in the cost of services and wages paid to technical assistants, the transfer of certain funds from other ministerial departments (Universities-Transportation) and a substantial increase in military expenditures. In support of this statement, it is only necessary to note that in the same 1981 budget the program authorizations rose only 5.8 percent over 1980, which is actually equivalent, considering inflation, to an appreciable drop in allocations for investment.

Another negative factor in the development of French aid is the considerable increase in private contributions. Until quite recently, French aid was almost exclusively of public origin. For several years now, more and more room has been made for what is inappropriately but voluntarily called "private aid," which is based much more on a concern for capitalist investment (and thus profitability) or the promotion of French business than on a real concern for African development.

Mercantilism

Even 10 years ago, the Gorse Report condemned the mercantilism of French aid. Among other things, the report stated that "under the pretext of being linked to exports, commercial concerns very often prevailed over the concern for developmental aid." This mercantile orientation of French aid still exists; it has even been confirmed

by the conclusions of the Abelin Report, which stress the private sector's role in the process of African development. Thus even today, certain contributions of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation are, according to some French officials, "oriented" toward supporting private investments. Is it any wonder that mercantilism and high politics go so well together, after learning that two-thirds of the projects financed by the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) are implemented either by the Ministry of Cooperation or by various French public or parapublic agencies, or consist of supplies of capital goods.

French diplomacy's active support in 1974 of the views defended by French-speaking black African countries at the time of the negotiations for the Lome Accord I made it possible to hope that the French chief of state would support the cause of Africa and the Third World in international forums (UNCTAD, North-South Conference, etc.). Here again, the disillusionment was commensurate with the grand declarations of intent.

Significant in this respect is the lack of eagerness displayed by French authorities in the last 2 years to prevent the fall of cacao prices, which has harmed the economies of several African countries, including the Ivory Coast. Following this same line of thinking, how can we fail to note the low level of financial resources which France has made available to international institutions, particularly those concerned with developmental aid. In 1979, France's multilateral contributions represented barely more than 15 percent of the total volume of aid.

Threats to Franc Zone

If the monetary structures of the franc zone have been preserved, the threat made by some French experts in 1980 to devalue the CFA franc again led to doubts about the reliability of the French guarantee, which was forced to become operative that year for the first time since the zone was established.

The important place of technical-personnel assistance in bilateral French aid has often been mentioned. French personnel represent nearly 36 percent of the total number of experts made available to underdeveloped countries by member nations of the Committee for Developmental Aid (CAD). In its relations with black Africa alone, in 1980 France dispatched nearly 13,000 military draftees serving in a civilian capacity, more than two-thirds of whom were instructors. The Ministry of Cooperation alone handles about 11,000 agents, corresponding to expenditures representing, in any one year, more than 50 percent of the total budget of the Ministry of Cooperation.

More disturbing is the fact that this type of aid is proving to be more and more costly for the countries receiving it. There is no question that the name of Valery Giscard d'Estaing will remain associated with the "system of overall development," which has added to the financial expenses of African countries. Countries such as the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon are now shouldering the expense for a very large part of the wages paid to French military draftees serving in a civilian capacity. There is even the paradox that the financial contribution for each French technical assistant comes to two, three or even four times the salary of a high domestic official.

If recorded data and their unfavorable development for African partners reflect the failure of a policy, it is no less true that the style and methods which the French Government has employed, particularly during the last 3 years, have contributed greatly to tarnishing France's distinguished image.

Giscard the "African," who boasted that he was in "communion with the mind" of the African continent, apparently never penetrated the driving forces behind African psychology. Desiring too strong a presence, through shows of force if necessary, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's France undeniably insulted the dignity of the vast majority of African peoples. Interventionist policy, symbolized by the legionnaires' raid on Kolwezi and "Operation Barracuda" in the Central African Republic, as effective as it was for the survival and installation of "friendly" regimes (or for the protection of French nationals in those countries), never received the support of Africa, as French officials tried to make people believe.

It can never be said enough that all of Africa was insulted by the victimization of General-Emperor Bokassa by the man who "honored" him some time earlier by becoming his brother, despite the contempt inspired by the foolishness of the occupant of the Palace of Berengo at Bangui. Moreover, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's excessive taste for the solitary exercise of power led him alone to decide African policy.

This increasingly obvious ignorance of the practice of dialogue and consultation, which are cardinal virtues in Africa, combined with condescension that was hard to endure, finally alienated the chiefs of state who were most positively disposed toward France. The traditional Paris-Dakar-Abidjan axis was gradually replaced by a policy supported by governments which owed their legitimacy only to the good graces of the French Government and whose relations with Paris could only be that of a type of patronage.

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CSO: 4719/192

POSSIBILITIES, VALUE OF EAST BLOC AID TO AFRICA NOTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), the socialist counterpart of the EEC, has just ended in Sofia under the interested observation of many African nations. Represented at the meeting were Angola and Ethiopia, with official observer status, but other nations such as Mozambique and the Congo are no doubt candidates for imminent membership in the organization.

CEMA's main asset in its relations with Africa lies in its heterogeneity: it is the only structure in the world economy uniting industrial powers, such as the GDR, and developing countries (Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam). CEMA is actually intended to be a common market among equal partners and not an organization for dispensing aid.

Beyond this apparent convergence of interests, the Sofia conference nevertheless raises the basic question: what advantage can our continent derive from an organization that is running out of steam in the face of the world crisis? The results recently noted are disturbing. The goals of the 1975-80 Plan have not been achieved (production growth has stagnated at 2 percent annually as opposed to the 6 percent planned); and there is still no agreement on implementing the 1980-85 Plan.

Confined to an economic ghetto by its inconvertible currencies and by the general absence of true pricing, CEMA must also face two challenges: the new fact of the international economy (recession and scarcity of raw materials) and the paralysis of trade and production in Poland. In this weak situation, it is unrealistic to count on strengthening integration. Hungary has provided proof of this by proposing the opening of trade relations with the West and the introduction of market mechanisms. In its own way, the USSR has confirmed this trend by giving preference to its trade with the West, whose exports rose from 25.5 percent in 1975 to 29.6 percent in 1979, while CEMA declined from 60.6 to 55.6 percent.

Thus it does not seem very worthwhile for African economies to seek support from an organization that is growing weaker and whose weaknesses are those of many African countries: agricultural shortages, lack of industrial productivity and shortage of foreign exchange The importance of relations with CEMA is to be found elsewhere: it offers a counterweight to the hitherto overly exclusive presence of the West as a partner in development.

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CSO: 4719/192

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CHINESE AID TO AFRICA DESCRIBED AS MODEST BUT APPRECIATED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Dieudonne Ganga]

[Text] In the course of 1 year, several African leaders have gone to China on official visits. The most recent: Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. China intends to strengthen and improve its positions in Africa and to counterbalance Soviet influence at every turn.

Disinterested Aid

Peking has demonstrated its desire to establish friendly relations with as many African governments as possible, including conservative regimes, since Mr Chou En Lai's visit to Africa in 1963-64. This policy aided China's admission to the United Nations.

In establishing such relations, China has constantly berated Soviet aid to Africa, which it describes as "economic looting."

Having received Soviet aid itself, China was aware that Soviet aid is particularly important in large projects requiring certain technical expertise such as mining, dam construction, port improvement, etc. China therefore took advantage of its reputation as an agricultural nation to attract countries whose economies are based on agriculture.

Much more than the Soviets, the Chinese are doing everything to give their African partners the impression that their aid is totally disinterested and is not based on any political consideration. Moreover, they have even gone so far as to give their partners the impression that the African nations themselves would be free to use the loans as they see fit. Chinese aid is thus comprised of 90 percent credits and 10 percent grants.

Most of the credits are in the form of loans and assistance in the form of equipment and personnel. These are long-term loans without interest (at an extremely low interest rate), repayable in 30 or 40 years after a "grace period" which may go on for 10 years.

Tazara Railroad

With regard to investments in Africa, the Chinese selected light industry, because it was in keeping with their resources and because it has a more substantial "political impact" on the people for whom the production is intended. In the opinion of Chinese experts, investment should enable countries receiving aid to develop by themselves by using local basic products and by producing goods to satisfy all of the country's needs. In this spirit, textile plants, factories for manufacturing small tools, tobacco plants, oil mills, sugar refineries and state farms have been built by the Chinese in the Congo, Mali, Ghana, Tanzania, etc.

From 1970 to 1976, Chinese aid can be estimated at \$1.815 billion, as opposed to \$1.019 billion from the USSR.

Beginning in 1968, China got involved in large investments. With the completion of the Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) Railroad, China crossed a new threshold. Without stopping, it went on to repair the Conakry-Kankan line (Guinea), to enlarge the ports of Conakry and Dar es Salaam and to build cement plants in Mauritania and Guinea and an oil refinery in Nigeria.

Another aspect of Chinese aid concerns the developing relationship between loans granted and trade agreements concluded. By linking certain credit repayments to the supply of local goods, or conversely to the purchase of Chinese products, Sino-African trade in many respects is an exception to the traditional economic analysis for becoming a direct result of aid. The most significant example is Guinea, whose trade relations with China are based simply and solely on the barter system. Other nations such as Kenya, Mali, the Congo and Tanzania also subscribe to this system. On the other hand, in the case of countries such as Morocco and Nigeria, Chinese aid is not "linked."

At the present time, nearly 40 African nations maintain regular trade relations with China. Eighty percent of Chinese purchases in Africa involve ores, diamonds, peanuts, coffee, tobacco, cacao, sugar, etc., whereas China exports machinery, textiles, etc.

Model of Cooperation

In accordance with the recommendations of the Chinese Communist Party and unlike Soviet policy, "the Chinese follow national workers into the field, participating in their work, with pick in hand. They also stress the need to achieve a self-sustaining economy to assure the national independence of countries receiving aid."

The African country that is still the model of Sino-African cooperation (in economic and commercial areas) is Tanzania. However, Chinese aid in the rural sector is considerable, although not as spectacular.

Moreover, the railroad (the Tazara) connecting Tanzania and Zambia is still the most important facet of this cooperation. To complete it, the Chinese loan granted in 1973 to Tanzania and Zambia amounted to \$360 million. This noninterest loan, repayable in 30 years beginning in 1983, will have a 10-year grace period.

This aid to Africa, however, is not exempt from criticism. According to some people, the implementation of loan agreements is often very slow and project studies require

a great deal of time. The harshest criticism obviously comes from the Soviets, who accuse China of using Africans to implement its own policy. The equipment supplied to African countries is also not always suited to local conditions.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Chinese aid is having a considerable impact in Africa. It enjoys immense prestige, even in countries in which China inspires misgivings. Accepted by one Third World country, an undisputed leader of the Afro-Asian group, Chinese aid not only seemed like a means of exerting pressure to offset Western demands, but also as an example of cooperation stressing ideological motivations less than national interests.

This enables China to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with almost all African countries (except the Ivory Coast).

Of course, Chinese aid is still modest. Mao's successors have even decided to reduce the volume of aid to the Third World to cope with serious economic problems within China itself. But Africans consider such aid less "tainted" and more effective than that granted by the USSR.

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CSO: 4719/192

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CALL FOR HELP--Yaunde, 29 July--Angola has called on Cameroun to help prevent alleged United States plans to destabilise the Angolan Government. A similar call is expected to be transmitted later this week to the Ivory Coast. Angolan Charge d'Affaires in Gabon Dombele M'Bala Bernardo made the appeal here in a verbal message from Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge to Cameroun Foreign Minister Paul Dontsop. Mr Dombele said the message dealt with the "tension created by American policies on Central Africa, particularly on Anola." He accused Washington of increasing its contacts with Angolan against Luanda from Namibia. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Jul 81 p 20]

HEAVY DEFENSE BUDGET--Lisbon, 29 July--About half of the Angolan budget is spent directly or indirectly on national defence, Lucio Lara, Secretary-General of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), said here yesterday. Mr Lara, on a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party, said that the figure partly explained Angola's development problems. He expressed anxiety at the "increased aggressiveness" of South Africa, which he attributed to support by Washington for Pretoria, saying he had proof of "renewed cooperation between the South African secret services and the CIA (United States Central Intelligence Agency)." [Excerpt] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Jul 81 p 20]

DECEMBER ARAB-AFRICAN CONGRESS--Paris, 11 Aug (AFP)--A joint Arab-African Congress will be held in Luanda between December 6 and 9 to deepen "the common fight against the alliance of imperialism, Zionism and reaction," organizers announced here today. The main themes of the congress will be Palestine, cooperation for economic independence and Southern Africa. The congress is being organized in cooperation with the Congress of Arab Peoples, set up in 1977 by Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Syria, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat is among those expected to attend. [Text] [NC111838 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/329

BRIEFS

DEPARTURE OF CHADIAN REFUGEES--Chadian refugees in camps in northern Cameroon have slowly begun to return home despite the risk of food scarcities and renewed fighting, sources close to international aid organizations have announced in Douala. Some 50,000 refugees are still at the Kousseri camp, which is separated from the Chadian capital, Ndjama, only by a river. Six months ago, there were some 60,000 persons at the camp. Several international organizations, including the International Red Cross, the UN High Commission on Refugees and UNICEF, have been authorized to reopen their offices in Chad. However, the Chadian refugees hesitate to return to their country because of their fear of renewed fighting. "Many of them still do not believe the war is over," a representative of one international organization said. Representatives of international organizations have also stated that aid, mainly food, was arriving in the Chadian capital from Europe, Japan and the USSR. However, they emphasized that the American Government, which has severely criticized Libya's intervention and refused to reopen its embassy in Ndjama, also refused them the right to use its contribution in Chadian territory. On the other hand, a spokesman for the American Development Agency, stressed that the Reagan administration had not rejected any appeal for food aid for Chad. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 20 Jul 81 p 12] 11,464

CSO: 4719/225

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

EMIGRANTS' VISIT--Promoted by the Cape Verde government through its embassy in Washington, a group of Cape Verdians and U.S. citizens of Cape Verdian origin residing in the United States will visit our archipelago this summer to become acquainted with our country's new realities. The Cape Verdian government's initiative comes from the fact that of all its emigrants, those who have the least contact with independent Cape Verde reside in the United States. One cannot forget how much physical distance and mental removal had influenced the reticence evidenced by many of our compatriots in the United States in regard to Cape Verdian independence for a period of time. Because of misinformation by dishonest or ignorant people, many emigrants' political innocence was exploited during the first years after independence. Even though this period is mostly over, the availability of true information over the work carried out in Cape Verde is very limited, and this is why the government is organizing these visits. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 12]

PORTUGUESE CREDIT, BANKING COOPERATION--The Bank of Portugal has granted the Bank of Cape Verde a line of credit amounting to 30 million dollars under terms that will help the development of the Cape Verdian economy. Simultaneously, a protocol for technical cooperation between the two banking institutions was also signed, establishing that the Bank of Portugal will provide training for Cape Verdian specialists in banking activities, notably in the fields of finance, monetary policy, economy, statistics and others. The Bank of Portugal will also cooperate in a study aimed at restructuring Cape Verde's banking system. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/94

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ONLY THIRTY PERCENT OF ARMY REPORTEDLY BACKS DACKO

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Bangui (AFP)--Bangui, since the 14 July attack (three dead, several dozen wounded), is on the alert. The population is going about its usual business. Stores, private businesses and public services are functioning normally. However, anxiety and nervousness are clearly perceptible as soon as one brings up the prickly subject of security with the inhabitants.

Will the armed forces, which have been invested with full powers since the state of siege was proclaimed, be able to guarantee that security under all circumstances? And what can the army do against terrorist actions, which by definition are totally unpredictable? These questions are on everyone's lips. They occupy minds all the more because the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCNLN), which claimed responsibility for the 14 July attack, promised that it was the first of a long series of operations intended to cause the fall of President David Dacko.

The apparent efficiency of the police, who discovered a half dozen plastic charges in the last 48 hours at Bouar (the country's second largest city) and proceeded to arrest about 20 persons, is only half reassuring. A person who places bombs can always slip through the nets.

Meticulous Searches

Since 14 July the streets of Bangui have remained almost deserted after 2100, although no curfew has been ordered. The nightclubs, the restaurants, the hotel lobbies are hopelessly empty. The airport is closed to traffic from dusk to dawn, to save travelers the nocturnal trouble of the meticulous searches and the numerous road blocks on the road leading to the capital. In the city--when it is not raining--the police increase after nightfall the identity checks and vehicle inspections.

No special provision for surveillance is visible around the president's residence, but David Dacko's guard--the elite of the Central African Army--is in a permanent state of alert.

All of the African quarters are gone through in turn with a fine-tooth comb by the soldiers. This systematic combing feeds the population's anxiety. Up to now, however, no noteworthy incident has been recorded, even in the sectors of Bangui

reputedly loyal to the principal opponent of the resident regime in Central Africa, Ange Patasse, the head of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC).

The latter, contrary to some news reports, is free to do whatever he likes. He lives on his property about 10 km from the center of the city, protected by several dozen mobilized militants. From a distance, elements of the Central African Army keep watch.

A State of Crisis

At one time the rumor spread through Bangui that Mr Dacko would soon order the arrest of Mr Patasse, and that army units would attack his residence. Nothing came of it. And no one in the civilian population really wants it to happen, for questioning of the head of the MLPC would inevitably bring in its wake violent reprisals by his partisans. Putting Mr Patasse in prison might also awaken certain demons within the army, which is said to be 30 percent favorable to him (against the same percentage for Mr Dacko and 40 percent neutral or undecided).

The 2,800 French nationals who live in Bang have largely left the Central African capital for holidays in Europe. Groups of cooperants come regularly to drink a glass at the bar of the Rock Hotel, exhibiting an apparent coolness. "But," they assure one in unison, "when the French forces (between 1,100 and 1,200 men) receive the order to leave Central African soil, we will leave on the double."

The French troops, confined to their base on the edge of Bangui, are totally discreet. But when the cinema, Le Club, was blown up on 14 July, they were there in a few minutes and immediately began to evacuate the wounded. Theirs is a calming presence.

Bangui in a state of crisis is doing its best to adjust to it, to impose routine and to make light of certain tricks of fate. On the evening of 14 July at the Le Club Cinema, they were playing "there was once a revolution."

8946

CSO: 4719/250

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PRESIDENCY--The post of secretary general of the presidency of the Republic, which has been occupied since 1979 by a Frenchman, Jacques Serre, has been entrusted by President Dacko to a Central African University graduate, Mr Danzi, a professor at Bangui University. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 81 p 4] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

FNUK-UNIKOM LEADER DISCUSSES OPPOSITION MOVEMENT MERGER

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview with Aboubakar Ahmed Nouridine, president of the Comorian opposition movement, FNUK-UNIKOM, on 23 July 1981, by Herve Allangba; location of interview not specified.]

[Text: From a communique issued in Paris on Saturday 18 July it was learned that two Comorian opposition movements in exile*, the National Front of the Comorians (FNUK) and the Union of the Comorians (UNIKOM), which claim to be inspired by former President Ali Soilih, had joined forces. The new movement, the FNUK-UNIKOM, is headed by Alboubakar Ahmed Nouridine (see LE CONTINENT of 20 July). Several problems have arisen on the Comorian Archipelago since the Soilih regime was overthrown in June 1978: in addition to the "enclosure complex" which frequently turns up in official speeches, Mayotte, which chose to remain in the French fold, is no longer a part of the archipelago since the unilateral declaration of independence of 6 July 1975. Aboubakar Ahmed Nouridine speaks of all of this in the interview with LE CONTINENT on 23 July.

In the meantime, the Moroni government has made public its position on the merger of the two movements. In a communique broadcast on Tuesday 28 July the Comorian minister of Justice and Information criticized "this handful of individuals who, for lack of the ability to place their capabilities--if they have any--in the country's service, prefer an obscure political notoriety. If they want to be free and independent," the minister added, "why are they in such a hurry to be carried by the foreign powers?"

[Question] What significance do you attribute to the merger, announced on 18 July, of the FNUK and the UNIKOM?

[Answer] This merger was made necessary by two facts that are not exactly unrelated. Under the regime of Giscard d'Estaing it was not possible to found a movement on an international scale. However, that was what we desired. While awaiting a better political situation, we have had to divide the tasks between the FNUK, the

*FNUK-UNIKOM believes that Comores and Comorians should be written with a "k."

organization directed by Ali Soilih which has remained very active in East Africa, and the UNIKOM, which represents Comorian workers in Europe. It seemed that over the years UNIKOM was known only in Europe and the FNUK only in Africa. The merger will make it possible to clarify things at the international level.

The second fact is that traitors are currently engaging in propaganda outside the Comoros, propaganda that is planting confusion in international public opinion because its authors wrongly claim to draw their inspiration from Soilihism. So it is necessary to make it understood that these traitors do not speak on behalf of our people and that in reality the true Soilihists may be found within one united movement, the FNUK-UNIKOM.

[Question] Who are these traitors and where can they be found?

[Answer] The top man, and the one who is making a lot of noise just now in France, is the Soilih government's former minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouzaïr Abdalla. He was working with Ali Soilih, but betraying him at the same time. The coup d'etat that overthrew the popular Soilih regime was prepared by Mouzaïr Abdalla in collaboration with Abdalla Ahmed. Both men worked with Africa's number one enemy, the mercenary, Bob Denard! The Comorian people were the victim of that dark collaboration.

[Question] What is the real impact of this merger in the field, and what form of action against the government in place is the FNUK-UNIKOM calling for?

[Answer] The merger has been a very good thing. In the country, more than 95 percent of the population is already supporting the unified movement, because it is in a situation in which there is no confusion. In fact the movement was wondering what result could be obtained from a separate struggle conducted by the FNUK in Africa and the UNIKOM in Europe. Now, things are clear, on the domestic as well as the foreign level. The Comorian masses support the merger. The socialists have begun to organize. The people definitely loathed Ahmed Abdalla, about whose departure there is no longer any doubt, even if it has to be paid for in spilled blood. The FNUK-UNIKOM is fighting and will always fight in accordance with the resolutions of the UAO, the Arab League, the UN and the Organization of Nonaligned Countries, all of which very harshly condemn the presence of mercenaries in Africa.

[Question] What support, domestic as well as foreign, does the FNUK-UNIKOM enjoy, and what concrete form will the struggle against the government take from now on?

[Answer] First, we have considerable popular support from the Comorians, who welcomed the merger with joy and relief. The Comorian population is already in the vanguard of the struggle.

We also have the support of the progressive countries of Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Arab world and the countries of Eastern Europe. The aid that the international--progressive--community contributes to the FNUK-UNIKOM, aid that we hope will be even more significant, is the same aid that normally is given to all movements of resistance to fascism, oppression and mercenaries.

[Question] Last June President Ahmed Abdalla made a series of visits to three countries, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon. What do you think of those countries?

[Answer] Those countries, as well as Morocco, Zaire, Oman and Saudi Arabia, helped Ahmed Abdalla overthrow the popular regime and assassinate Ali Soilih. Abdalla can't do without them. But the FNUK-UNIKOM has already sent letters to their leaders, urging them not to interfere in Comorian affairs.

[Question] Besides the two movements that have just merged, do any other Comorian movements exist? Which ones? Are there any prospects for a platform of joint action?

[Answer] Besides the national patriotic movement, FNUK-UNIKOM, there exists a so-called National Public Safety Committee, headed by Said Ali Kemal, Ahmed Abdalla's former ambassador to Paris. It is a minority movement. Said Ali Kemal joined the opposition because he had personal problems with Abdalla. This has nothing to do with our people in its fight for liberation. It's a family affair, an affair of princes and kings. The National Public Safety Committee is very much discredited in France, because it has no popular basis. It is also discredited in international opinion and it has no declared support.

The rest of the associations are cultural rather than political. Anyway, if Kemal and his followers feel the need to rejoin our majority movement, the door is wide open to them. This by the way is the meaning of our appeal of 10 July: for everyone to unite to put an end to the mercenary regime and bring about democracy.

[Question] How do you assess the political change that has taken place in France? Do you expect it to cause any evolution in the Mayotte problem?

[Answer] The Socialist Party and the French Communist Party have supported the Comorians' struggle for national liberation since it began. But there was the Giscardian government's wish to divide our country. That was how the Mayotte problem was created. The Socialist Party and the Communist Party had condemned the Giscardian policy on the independence and the unity of the Comorian Archipelago.

As an opposition movement we have regular contact with both parties. The people of the Comoros in conflict have always known how to tell the difference between the leaders and the people of France. Giscard and his policy were harmful to our independence and our unity. On the other hand, the PS and the PCF [French Communist Party] are always on the side of the Comorians in conflict, while they were themselves members of the opposition. To us the victory of the left is an essential event. Actually, the struggle was a common one: we were fighting the mercenaries, the PS and the PFC against the Giscard regime and big capital.

The Mayotte problem is connected with the French policy in our country. We just want to remind the new French authorities of the promises they made to us when they were in the opposition. It goes without saying that if they lend us an attentive ear, we have determined to fight until victory ensues. In any case, we consider France to be responsible for what is happening in our country. Consequently, we expect a great deal--almost everything--from the new government.

[Question] How do you explain the silence of the 18th UAO summit, which took place in Nairobi, on the Mayotte problem?

[Answer] We appreciated that silence. We too have observed a certain silence, not because we were afraid or were uninterested in the Mayotte problem. Our silence is basically due to the fact that a big political change has occurred in France, and that the new leaders in Paris needed a certain amount of time to evaluate the problem.

ROLE OF MERCENARIES IN ECONOMY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

MORONI (Comore Islands). — In the Indian Ocean islands of the Comore Archipelago, White mercenaries who restored President Ahmed Abdallah to power three years ago are turning into businessmen — but with one hand on the trigger.

The mercenaries, sources claim, are armed with weapons from South Africa. One mercenary imports meat from South Africa, another controls a company which has one ship arriving from South Africa every fortnight.

Along the road from Mahaya Airport of Grande Comore Island, the largest of the four in the Archipelago, to the tiny 500-house federal capital of Moroni, a large White villa stands testimony to the mercenaries' new way of life in their country of adoption of some 400 000 people, most of them Blacks.

The villa belongs to Major Charles (40), a French-born mercenary who now heads Mr Abdallah's 3 500-strong presidential guard.

The major has turned Moslem, the country's dominant religion, and has married a local girl.

Three years after the coup on May 13, 1978, led by Colonel Bob Denard, another French-born mercenary, diplomatic and other sources question whether President

Abdallah (65) fully controls his mercenaries.

He had been deposed by France, the former colonial power, shortly after a unilateral proclamation of independence in 1975.

The Comore Archipelago, with its volcanic slopes barely fit for agriculture, its inhospitable rocky coastline unlikely to attract tourists, and its rapidly expanding population, is one of the world's poorest nations.

"We were better off under colonialism," said a taxi driver. He said his income had been cut by half in the six years since independence.

Informed sources said about 30 families controlled more than 80 percent of the nation's trade of about \$100-million a year. They imposed their own prices on staple foods such as rice and they reaped huge uncontrolled benefits.

"Merchantism and mercenaries are giving the Abdallah regime a bad name abroad. This is not helping efforts to present the Comores as islands desperately in need of foreign aid to help the poor survive," diplomats here said.

Young mercenaries in military uniforms and black berets openly go about their daily routine as advisers to the presidential guards.

The president has refused

to allow newsmen to interview the mercenaries. "They are under my control," he said in an interview.

President Abdallah, a Black French parliamentarian representing the Comores since his self-proclaimed independence in 1975, said there were only 11 White mercenaries in his personal guard. He said only a few of them were involved in the coup against the left-wing administration of ousted President Ali Soilih.

"Bob Denard is no longer in the Comores. He never was anything in the government and was never involved in business here," the president said.

This was strongly contested by sources here who put the number of mercenaries at well over 30. They said Bob Denard commuted between the islands and France, with regular stops in South Africa.

"Bob Denard is involved in a meat company called Socovia, which imports meat from South Africa and Kenya. Another mercenary, Christian Olguet, controls the national navigation company, with one ship arriving from South Africa every fortnight," the sources said.

The sources said South Africa's trade with the Comores has increased since 1975 to reach some \$12.50-million.

BRIEFS

FRENCH TALKS 'PRODUCTIVE'--Paris--Having arrived in France on 26 July for a two-day working visit, the Congolese chief of state, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, left Paris on the evening of 28 July, after meeting in the morning with the French president, Francois Mitterrand. The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction. The French president stated that the conversations had made possible exchanges "profitable to both our countries" and mentioned that several projects were studied, but he did not state the nature of the projects. For his part, Col Sassou Nguesso indicated as he emerged from the Elysee (the residence of the French president) that the "fruitful talks" he had just had with Mr Mitterrand were what he had expected and "conformed with opinions we already had." In addition, receiving the French and international press shortly before his departure, the Congolese president indicated that security problems in central Africa, especially in the light of the presence of French forces in Central Africa and Gabon, had been at the center of the talks with his French interlocutors. Concerning a possible request for withdrawal of these troops, Mr Sassou Nguesso said he believed the situation was not so simple, for, he said, "these are sovereign countries that have state-to-state relations with France. But we hope that one day these questions will be settled." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 30 Jul 81 p 4] 8946

ELF-CONGO TURBO-ALTERNATOR--Elf Aquitaine has just given a firm order to the Industrial Turbo-machines Division, a subsidiary of Hispano Suiza, for turnkey delivery of a THM [expansion unknown] turbo-alternator to Elf-Congo. This group is intended for the expansion of the Djeno power plant, 30 km south of Pointe Noire in the Congo. It will be put into service on the site, beginning in April 1982. This is the 84th THM unit to be installed on the African Continent. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jul 81 p 5] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

BRIEFS

LACK OF FUEL--Makokou in Ogooue-Ivindo has been experiencing a lack of fuel for over a month! There is no gasoline, no oil, no gasoil; the people of the provincial capital of the Ogooue-Ivindo are facing a very serious situation. The Pizo gas station is in a good state of repair, but the pumps remain hopelessly empty. Small taxis have been unable to circulate for a while and the residents cannot move around. Civil servants living in the surrounding area are the worst hit and find it very difficult to reach the center of Makokou each morning. People from neighboring villages and small towns find it impossible to travel to Makokou because of the lack of transportation and connections with Mekambo, Ovan or Booue have become increasingly rare. The entire population of Makokou, businessmen and transportation companies who cannot carry out their various activities hope that a solution will soon be found to this painful problem of fuel supplies. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4719/278

FRANCE SATISFIED WITH SENEGALESE INTERVENTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Abscess"]

[Text] For the second time in less than a year, Senegalese troops are involved in an operation to restore order in Banjul. Following the same policy as Senghor, Diouf, who succeeded him as president of the Republic of Senegal, is obeying a series of concordant concerns which all point to the need for intervention.

At the outset, such intervention was expressly requested by Sir Daouda Jawara, Gambian chief of state who was regularly elected by his fellow countrymen. Gambia is linked to Senegal by cooperation agreements, some of which concern military assistance between the two nations.

As a result of the colonial arbitrariness which divided up the Black continent in the most whimsical way possible, Gambia scarcely carries any weight on the African political scene. Its small population -- only a half million inhabitants -- the fragile nature of its economy, almost exclusively based on peanuts and ravaged by a catastrophic drought, and its tiny area make it a mini-nation, whose existence many foreign ministries seem to ignore. But the position of the territory, buried in the heart of Senegal, cannot leave the leaders in Dakar indifferent to what goes on in Banjul.

In Senegal, where openness characterizes the policy followed by the new president, Diouf must not only face the constant harassment of the opposition parties, some of whose leaders have condemned the Senegalese intervention in Gambia, but he is also confronted with a more dangerous form of dissent because it is hidden. In Casamance, part of the Senegalese territory isolated from Dakar by Gambia, a particularistic faction tainted by Muslim militancy is developing. A situation of this type is an ideal field of maneuver for Colonel Qadhdhafi, who already tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Gambian regime in November.

Zealots of the democratic socialism dear to Senghor, the Senegalese leaders are worried about the revolutionary language of the Gambian would-be rebels, who have issued appeals to Bissau and Conakry, capitals that so far have remained mute but whose leaders are reputed to be the spearhead of African progressives. Because they have never given up the dream of a united "Senegambia," Senghor's successors are determined to drain the Gambian abscess before it grows worse and threatens to spread to all Senegal.

Already shaky, the Senegalese economy also suffers a great deal -- officially, at least -- from the mercantile policy practiced in Banjul, where contraband constitutes a legal source of income for the government, along with tourism or peanut exports.

Militarily present in Senegal, where several hundred sailors, pilots and paratroopers are constantly stationed, France has obviously given the green light for Dakar's intervention. This will not surprise anyone, given the size of French economic, political and cultural interests in Senegal and given the fact that one of the guidelines of Mitterrand's policy in Africa remains scrupulous respect for cooperation agreements, including military assistance.

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CSO: 4719/229

BRIEFS

FRG RECONSTRUCTION AID—Bonn, 13 Aug (AFP)--The West German Foreign Ministry has placed the sum of DM 100,000 at the disposal of the Gambian people. The money will be used to purchase drugs and to reconstruct the country, the ministry announced on Thursday in Bonn. Also, two Red Cross ambulances were shipped to Banjul and are expected to arrive in early September. A West German transport expert left for a mission to the Gambia to assess the damage caused by the clashes during the attempted coup, a ministry spokesman added. Finally, the Bonn government is sending 750 tons of wheat flour as part of the food aid program. [Text] [AB131752 Paris AFP in French 1658 GMT 13 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/279

U.S. ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING RACIST REGIMES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Terrorists Strike"]

[Text]

FOR more than two weeks now, Israel has been waging a senseless war in Lebanon, spitting its lethal bombs on the capital, Beirut, killing hundreds of civilians, including women and children, and maiming thousands of peaceful citizens.

Despite the world-wide condemnation of the attacks, Israeli Premier Begin is determined to kill as many Palestinians and Lebanese as possible to preserve what he considers superior Jewish blood.

It is quite odd that the United States, which provides Israel with its livelihood — its military arsenal — should turn round to claim innocence of the aggressive acts by the Zionist expansionists in the Middle East.

Like a wild beast let loose from its cage, Israel appears bent on setting the whole world on a war-path with her unruly and terrorist behaviour, taunting genuine friends of the Arab world into combat.

Recently, West German Chancellor Schmidt became a target of crude insults from Premier Begin, for daring to express a realistic opinion on the Palestinian issue.

And many other Western leaders, who clearly foresee a Third World War in the making from the Middle East, appear to be only murmuring their protests, for fear of sharp rebukes from financially-powerful Jewish lobbyists.

Africa cannot remain silent over this new development, since Israel's strongest racist ally, South Africa, may be warming up to start raining bombs in similar fashion on her neighbours.

Apartheid South Africa, like Israel, poses the greatest danger to peace in Africa and the world at large and it is a pity that the United States, self-acclaimed champion of peace, should play the role of a foster-father for the two.

The Reagan Administration's friendly moves towards South Africa, for example, cannot be said to be in support of the world-wide condemnation of the obnoxious apartheid policy.

In the same vein, no one is convinced about the professed good intentions of the U.S. in her subtle attempt to police the Middle East.

In both cases, we see the hand of the mighty one finding a way of protecting its investments in the two 'hot' spots.

The powerful financial interests in South Africa cannot be traced to Greenland or Afghanistan. They are known to all.

It is unfortunate that the civilized world should look on as the two most-hated racist regimes hold their neighbours to ransom at the behest of the external economic forces which manipulate them.

CSO: 4700/331

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF DISCRIMINATION IN MARIHUANA CASES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Wee' Politics"]

[Text] A London Magistrate's Court last Friday fined a Ghanaian, Kofi Apraku, £1,000 and confiscated his \$4,000 for possessing Indian Hemp. The hemp was seized and he was also ordered to be deported from Britain.

The case of Ghanaians and the Indian Hemp business in Britain is becoming quite interesting. It looks as if Britons are using it as a cover-up job for their bad conscience.

For, two relevant things readily come to mind. One is the fact that Ghanaians have been doing good things in Britain for many years now without getting any public credit for it. The other is the fact that Indian Hemp was introduced into Ghana by Britain.

'Wee' was introduced into Ghana after the War, in which Gold Coast soldiers fought to defend Britain's colonial interests.

The soldiers acquired the hemp smoking habit during the war and returned home to grow it themselves. All that period, until independence, the British colonial government did not show any concern over the smoking of 'wee.'

And neither then nor since independence has the British Government made any research to tell us what exactly is wrong with 'wee' smoking.

There is no evidence, either, that the British authorities have examined the reason why 'wee' selling is a lucrative business in Britain. This is significant because if you are not interested in checking the high demand for a commodity, it is absurd to try to control its supply.

So most probably the British authorities seek to use Ghanaian scape-goats to divert attention from an uncontrollable domestic social problem.

Scape-Goat

Why Ghanaians should take the brunt of the scape-goat finding may also be partly explained by Ghana's significance to the African political cause. The neo-colonialist drive in Africa is no more underrating Ghana's natural position: If such a political master-stroke as Kwame Nkrumah's destruction could not kill the Ghanaian spirit, then no step can henceforth be considered unimportant in discrediting Ghana's leadership role.

Does it not mean something that the United States and Britain are prepared to pay money to other countries to burn their 'wee' but do not do the same for Ghana.

And is it not interesting that only Ghanaians are exposed to the African public among the many nationals, including Britons, who are daily held in Britain over drug offences?

How much price is Ghana to pay for leading Africa out of colonialism, daring to take the frontline in Africa's anti-neocolonialist struggle, and standing chest out in the world progressive movement!

In any case, even if the British authorities won't relax their anti-Ghana policy, they can uphold the Briton's sense of honour by giving Kofi Apraku's \$4,000 back to him so that he can buy his return ticket with it. Taking the money from him is stealing.

And do the British courts supervise the sale of all the 'wee' they have been seizing from Ghanaians to make sure the money goes to Her Majesty's Government's chests as they probably order the police to do?

'Wee' smoking cannot be supported, but Ghana's image must not be dirtied before the world by our being unfairly associated with its international promotion.

CSO: 4700/331

TRAVELER REPORTS TALK WITH STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Ekow Essuman]

[Excerpts] "The weather is very fresh outside," my guide from the Novosti Press Agency informed me as I loaded myself with heavy clothing.

It was about 9 o'clock on a Saturday morning. And a peep through my window-blind confirmed a clear Moscow weather.

I took off some of the heavy load on me and dressed up in a tropical wear.

It was, therefore, with full confidence that I stepped out of my hotel, only to realize that the weather was biting cold.

It was my second visit to the Olympic City.

I was quite relieved as we did not discuss the games, itself, since I might have been cornered with some embarrassing questions to spoil my appetite for the day.

Moscow remains a clean city and the British will be quite unhappy if one attempts to compare their capital with that of the Soviets. All is not rosy, though. The queues are unavoidable.

The public transportation system is not only efficiently organized but also as in the other socialist states, one of the cheapest.

I spent the next day with Ghanaian students at the Patrice Lumumba University and some post-graduates in other higher institutions.

It was like a mini press conference as I explained issues at home.

Questions such as the misuse of hard-earned foreign exchange by a top politician said to be on a medical check-up came up.

They also wanted to know more about the moves to divide the political scene into two main camps--C.P.P. and "Domo of Old."

There were questions on the formation of a new party, embracing all leftist movements in the country.

The issue of ideology came up again. And I found myself defending the indefensible.

In any case, the boys did not mean any harm. Some were genuinely concerned about what they regard as the P.N.P. administration's turn to the right and the apparent negation of the Nkrumaist spirit.

Since some of the questions did not fall within my province and I was in Moscow not as an official delegate or government spokesman, I had to be evasive and promise to look for their answers on my return home.

To me, the important thing is that our boys were quite cheerful in Moscow and did not complain about their conditions there.

However, it appears some civil servants at home discriminate against students who complete their courses in East European countries.

For example, there were complaints about the refusal of the authorities to grant car loans to finalists returning home whilst their counterparts in Western countries enjoy this privilege.

This particular issue did not surprise me, knowing very well the colonial mentality still haunting some people in authority, especially in the education field.

There are even cases where scholarships from the East have been deliberately pruned as a sign of insolence to donor countries. We still need some time to learn.

There is nothing in being poor and proud...Perhaps, it means being poor and foolish, too.

I spent an evening with some friends at the Ukraine Hotel. The food was quite cheap and good.

Then came the dancing session. The boys call it "smouching" over here. I do not know how the Soviets call it. But man, the real thing was on.

I wished George Orwell, author of 1984, were alive to spend a night in Moscow to prove how wrong he was.

It was with reluctance that finally I boarded the homeward bound plane to return to Ghana, full of politics.

Oh dear, when again!

CSO: 4700/332

BSL'S GERMAN MANAGEMENT CHARGED WITH MISMANAGEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Charles Quist Adade]

[Text] The Ghana Merchant Navy Officers Association (GM-NOA) has called for the immediate suspension of the sale of eight of Black Star Line (BSL) ships pending investigations into the price and terms and conditions of sale of the ship.

In a statement issued to the press in Accra yesterday, the association alleged that there seemed to be a rush to dispose of the ships, and cautioned that the nation stood to lose if the ships were sold without proper negotiations.

The statement, signed by the association's general secretary, Mr N.A. Ashitey, also called for the immediate termination of the services of the Maritime Transport Consultant International (MTCI), the present German management of BSL.

According to the officers, the Germans whilst managing BSL, were serving Woerman Lines, a competitor to the BSL and a sister company of MTCI.

Statement

The statement further alleged that the German management had chartered "four new ships belonging to BSL at a cheap price instead of operating them on the Liner Services which would have been more profitable.

"It goes without saying that the aim of the MTCI is to create a vacuum in order to promote business for Woerman Lines in Ghana to the detriment of BSL," the statement said.

It regretted that since the MTCI took over the management of BSL about a year ago there had been no progress whatsoever in the operation of the corporation, adding, "the situation has become even worse than before."

The statement charged that even though Ghanaians were supposed to understudy the MTCI for an eventual takeover, no programme had been drawn towards that end.

"We view the presence of the MTCI in Ghana with great suspicion because of the role they played in the defunct East African Lines," the statement said.

It said the GMNOA did not want to see BSL going the same way as the East African Lines, and for that reason, the MTCI must be sent away.

CSO: 4700/331

EDITORIAL PLEADS FOR RELIEF IN FUEL SHORTAGE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Why the Queues Again?"]

[Text]

IT has been evident in the last few weeks that fuel supply throughout the country has been interrupted and vehicle queues at the petrol filling stations are getting longer and longer but this is not the only time that such a situation has arisen.

We find the explanation by the Ministry of Fuel and Power that the present situation has been caused by smuggling of petroleum products out of the country unacceptable and only a camouflage to the deficiencies in this sector of the economy.

We are reliably informed that there is enough stock of petrol but the real problem is lack of adequate inland transport facilities. The basic hitch has been that there aren't any tyres for these tankers. As far as we know, what we have published before contained complaints from tanker owners and drivers about the prohibitive prices at which they buy lorry tyres and spare parts from middlemen yet their remuneration is fixed.

This is the problem, NOT SMUGGLING.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power should be able to fix comparative freight rates to ensure that tankers will find it worth their while to stick to their specific assignments instead of altering their vehicles for other purposes.

All this business about no tyres, no batteries and the sorts should engage the priority attention of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Within the last fortnight in Accra, and perhaps for a longer period in the rest of the country, working days, particularly Mondays, are used by all motorists as "search-for-petrol" days during which no work is done. If the situation in Accra, the capital which is much nearer the refinery, is getting that worse, then nobody can conjure the appropriate description for what goes on in the regions.

Or could it be that all available vehicles have been commandeered for service in the regions? That does not appear to be the case because the Asantehene is currently drawing government's attention to the plight of people in Ashanti and other parts of the country. The situation is such that travellers in transit to and from the north are bound to get stranded in Ashanti for lack of fuel.

We think that petrol and other petroleum products play such an important role in the system that if they have to add to the problems which the country has now, the nation would be heading for the worst. This is why it should be possible for the Ministry to tell the people what the problem is and let them face it squarely. When people know what the problem is, speculation is likely to be reduced and panic eliminated.

BRIEFS

CUBAN PHOTO EXHIBIT--The Cuban Embassy in Ghana has held a photo exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the assault on Moncade Garrison. Opening the exhibition yesterday, the Minister of Sports and Culture, Mr Thomas Abilla, urged Ghanaians to draw inspiration from Cuba's numerous achievements and realize that with determination, Ghana too, would overcome the present problems. Earlier in his welcome address, Mr Juan Perez Diaz, acting Cuban Ambassador to Ghana, recalled the circumstances which gave birth to the Moncade Garrison assault, and paid glowing tribute to Cuban leader Fidel Castro and his comrades who strove to bring down the tyranny of Batisda. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 81 p 8]

OIL HOPES REALISTIC--Mr Frantz Wulff-Tagoe, Minister of Fuel and Power, is optimistic of Ghana's chances of striking oil in commercial quantities. The Minister, who was on a visit to the sites where oil exploration is taking place in Anlo Traditional Area, stressed the need for political stability in the country as a factor for ensuring the right climate to attract those with the capability to help the nation to invest under the new Investment Code. Mr Wulff-Tagoe conceded that Ghanaians were justifiably anxious to break the vicious cycle of poverty through striking oil in commercial quantities, but urged that they should be equally realistic in their anticipation for it. Oil was not ~~manna~~ from heaven to effect an automatic solution of the nation's problems, he said, adding that it needed meticulous planning. Briefing the Minister earlier at Trekume, Mr Fred Fool, president of Airborne Geophysical Sway Limited, a Canadian company announced that a drilling team would arrive in the country early next year to continue the process of oil prospecting in the area. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 1]

VICE PRESIDENT AGAINST MERGER--The Vice-President, Dr J.W.S. de Graft-Johnson yesterday condemned the merger of the minority parties and said the incompatible ideology and policies of those parties in the last general elections cannot make the merger effective. He said the merger "is a sad mistake" and asked Ghanaians to be wary of "opportunistic politicians" who are seeking power to satisfy their own interests. Wondering how the merger would work, the Vice-President said "these are detractors who have nothing to offer Ghanaians." Dr de Graft-Johnson, who lashed at the TUC, observed that the Nkrumah regime had the interest of the worker and worked hand in hand with the TUC. He lamented that "now the TUC sponsored-party SDF is alleged to have merged with the PFP alias the Progress Party against the PNP." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 81 p 1]

BRIEFS

PYRITE DEPOSITS--An important team from the Ministry of Mines and Geology led by Minister Ismael Toure surveyed pyrite deposits in Boke from 16 to 19 July in the Kamkasta, Compony, Tarikhure, Sinthirou, Thiangban, Tambayeke, Kambilam and Bintoukou areas in the Kanfarade arrondissement, the Kuda, Kiniya, Bussura and Kandjafara areas in the Dabiss arrondissement and the area along the Cogon River. Drillings were carried out to a depth of 20 meters through mineral strata averaging 5 meters in depth. According to this initial survey, the deposits measure 50 kms in length with an average width of 5 to 10 kms, corresponding to geological reserves exceeding 250,000,000 tons. Pyrite is used to produce high-grade iron ore and sulfuric acid. Pyrite deposits were also found in Cap-Verga-Khundide, in Gaoual and in Guekedou. Pyrite deposits are generally accompanied by copper, cobalt and silver. The percentage of these minerals will be determined by sampling. At a press conference in Kanfarande, comrade Ismael Toure stated that thanks to international cooperation, these deposits will start being exploited as soon as possible. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 26 Jul-1 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 4719/278

ARMED FORCES DELEGATION VISITS USSR, GDR, HUNGARY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] The delegation from the Council of the Revolution and the armed forces that had visited the Soviet Union, the GDR and the People's Republic of Hungary returned to Bissau last Thursday. The delegation was headed by comrade Commandant Paulo Correia, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of the armed forces and included comrades Commandant Buota Na'-Batcha, member of the Council of the Revolution and commander of the Navy, Maj Carlos Gomes, deputy commander of the Air Force and various other officers.

Comrade Paulo Correia, referring to this visit to the three socialist countries, termed it "very positive," and attributed "great significance" to it. In these countries, the PAIGC leader explained the reasons for the 14 November coup and the situation facing our country at this time. The socialist countries are our allies, because they always stood by us during the armed liberation struggle, providing material and humanitarian assistance so that our people would expel the Portuguese colonialist enemies.

With independence, our cooperation with these countries increased. Comrade Paulo Correia stated that "with the 14 November reforming movement, it was necessary to explain to them the new realities in our country."

In the USSR, the comrade minister of the armed forces was received by his counterpart, Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, with whom he held talks on cooperation between the two armed forces. In the GDR, he met with Gen Heinz Hoffmann, the minister of defense and held talks with other high officials from the party and state, during which existing cooperation between the two countries was reviewed. The German side expressed its willingness to continue increasing its support to Guinea-Bissau.

In Hungary, talks centered on bilateral cooperation, and it was decided that a delegation will come to our country to define the areas of cooperation.

Comrade Paulo Correia said that "cooperation with the socialist countries has a brilliant future in all fields, because there are many possibilities to develop and increase it."

In all three countries, the minister of the armed forces met with our students there, bringing them up-to-date on the events of 14 November.

Meanwhile, following his return to Bissau, comrade Paulo Correia sent telegrams to his three counterparts, thanking them for their warm welcome.

CSO: 4728/94

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WEEK--A Cuban film week opened in Bissau yesterday; it will continue until 30 July and is organized by the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Cuba in Guinea-Bissau in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 3]

EEC HOSPITAL FINANCING--The European Economic Community has agreed to the request made by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to finance the purchase of equipment for the Cacine, Fulacunda and Empada hospitals in the southern part of the country. Financing will amount to 10 million Guinean pesos and is earmarked for the purchase of furniture and other equipment, as well as of medical-surgical and laboratory equipment. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

RELIEF SUPPLIES--Sources close to the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans expressed the belief that the arrival of Pakistani and Dutch vessels bringing rice shipments aimed at relieving the food crisis in the country will probably not take place this month. Meanwhile, the 600 tons of sugar and about 605 tons of oil from France and Sweden respectively are already being offloaded and will be sold next week. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 1]

PORTUGUESE TRAINING GRANTS--Portuguese Air Force Lt Col Canto e Castro, who visited our country for two days, signed a number of documents pertaining to cooperation between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, a subject that had been discussed during his visit to Bissau last June. This was in response to the request presented by the Ministry of Transportation, Tourism and Communications for scholarships in the field of electronics in military schools. It was decided that 7 grantees will go to Portugal, since they have already had some special training in Brazil. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 8]

FISHERIES DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation headed by comrade Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans will leave for Moscow at a date not yet determined to participate in the meeting of the founders of the Mixed Fishing Company, to be held on 8 August in that city. A balance sheet of the economic activities of this company is presented annually at these meetings. A report will also be presented to the founders. The meeting will last one week and will be attended by high officials from the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Justice, from the fisheries secretariat and from the Mixed Fishing Company Estrela do Mar. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Jul 81 p 8]

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CUBAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation of Cuban women visited the province of Nampula for 5 days and stated they were impressed with the work carried out in this province by the Organization of Mozambican Women. The delegation has returned to Maputo. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 8]

OUT-OF-ORDER ELEVATORS--Of the 509 elevators in state-owned buildings in Maputo, the maintenance of which is entrusted to various firms, a total of 20 to 25 daily go out of commission. Most of the damage is caused by poor handling, aggravated by a lack of spare parts. Schindler elevators are the worst hit, given the fact that spare parts stocks are exhausted and have not been imported for the past 7 years. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jul 81 p 2]

SHORTAGE OF FISH--Maputo has no fish. It can only be obtained by going down to wait for individual fishermen at the wharf or purchasing it from middlemen who go to Catumbe, Inhaca or even Vilanculos to supply themselves and then resell it at very high prices. The Mozambican PRESCOM company has recently imported a certain quantity of fish, mostly "carapau" [probably a cheap kind of fish not much appreciated]. But even this quantity will not be sufficient to supply the city of Maputo, which needs 52 tons of fish every day. The population of Maputo has suffered from a shortage of fish for the last few months. Some people have eaten fish only because they have found it by chance or purchased it at very high prices from fishermen or false distributors (often in exchange for foreign alcoholic beverages). During the last 4 months, only 37 percent of the daily needs of the city have been covered. The PRESCOM company recently received 1,456 tons of fish. Obviously, this cannot supply the entire city for a whole month, but if properly distributed, it should alleviate the shortage of fish, a food necessary for our tables. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4728/93

OIL PRICE INCREASE COMING AT DIFFICULT TIME

Effect on Tourism

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Thea Vrey: "Petrol Price Can Be a Setback to the South-West"]

[Text] Johnnie Hamman, chairman of the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, said that he finds it unfortunate that the price of oil will possibly be raised at this time, especially when South-West Africa is going through a distressing situation of prevailing droughts and reduced sources of income.

"All price increases, even those of oil, are working together in fomenting inflation instead of fighting it. I do not know what the reason for the price increase is, but my impression has been that there is a surplus of oil in the world market. The reason why the price must now be raised has to be thoroughly explained by the persons involved in this."

Hamman is of the opinion that the tourist industry in South-West Africa will be affected even more by the increase, because long distance travel will have to be foregone. Other cost increases such as those for accommodations and food are obstructing the industry which, in the midst of other falling incomes, has become an important source.

The big fuel consumers, such as the armed forces, airlines, mining industry, railroads and transportation industry, will be detrimentally affected. Much of the rising cost will be passed on to the consumers.

W. H. zur Strassen, the manager of the Springbok Atlas Safari, is of the opinion that the drastic rise of 64 percent in tourist accommodations and the possible increase in the cost of oil "will run away with all the profits."

Quotations, especially for overseas tours, are made 1 year ahead of time and any price increases must be absorbed by the company. In past years losses have been incurred on a constant basis as a result of the continuous cost increases.

General Economic Effect

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Tighter Belts"]

[Text] The increase in the price of fuel, which will now be apparently announced any day, is coming at a very inopportune time for the South-West. The economy, which has been suffering for several years because of the political insecurity in the area, will have to endure even more considerable blows this year.

In fact every management in the country will have to do some belt tightening this year, because there is no money for expansion. The various authorities will be forced to budget for a considerable deficit, due to the fact that certain expenses must necessarily continue.

Even in the private sector things are going anything but well and the recent measures taken by the monetary authorities of South Africa to shore up their own economy are unfortunately affecting South-West Africa adversely.

By this we do not mean, as some other circles do, that the South-West can derive any advantages by relaxing its economic ties with its big neighbor. In the past, and according to all the signs in the foreseeable future as well, the close economic ties with the republic [have drawn and] will draw many more advantages than the short-term disadvantages of the present time.

At the same time our agriculture is in a worse state than it has been for many years. The greater portion of the country is in the grips of a drought. While the meat producers can still sell their livestock at a good price, people in the pelt industry, on the other hand, are having a terrible time due to the extremely low prices.

Therefore, increasing the price of fuel at this stage will make it difficult for everybody in the country, for government and citizens alike, to make ends meet.

The South-West itself can do nothing to change most of these factors and actually the only factor where changes can of course be made is that of political insecurity and the lack of self-confidence that this is causing.

This matter should be given the greatest priority by the authorities. Unless political insecurity is removed as much as possible and internal confidence restored we see no light ahead for the immediate future.

There is only one piece of advice for the average citizen: Cut down expenses even more and learn from these circumstances that economic progress in a country such as South-West Africa must never be taken for granted.

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CSO: 4701/13

INCIPIENT AIR FORCE UNIT ESTABLISHED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Thea Vrey: "A Behind the Scene Glance at the Silver Hawks"]

[Text] We are building an air force--our own South-West Africa air force--with the help of South Africa. Every one of the 25,000 people who stood with the backs of their hands before their eyes to fend off the sun glare and looked in amazement at the display flights of the South African air force certainly realized one thing: the South-West certainly has a long way to go before it has its own full-fledged air force.

But the first little steps, on this long road, have already been taken with the establishment of the First South-West Africa Squadron. On Saturday the people of the South-West had the opportunity to get a glimpse of how a modern air force is built.

The fact that men of steel have left a permanent impression on the South-Westerners is certain. The traffic jams in the vicinity of Eros are sufficient proof of this. If you add to that the 15,000 liters of beer sold there, the 10,000 bread rolls, the 18,000 pies...then you get an overwhelming answer.

The extremely popular Silver Falcons proved once again why they have earned their fame. The four men who sprayed four columns of smoke in the sky have only been flying together since the start of this year. They represent the 20th formation team since 1967, when the first aerobatic formation team with the MK-1 Impalas was put together under the leadership of Col Chris Prins.

The formation team was originally known as the Bumbling Bees, but in order to make it more adaptable for bilingual commentary this was changed to the Silver Falcons. Col Mikey Brand, the commander of the Langebaan-weg base, has been the leader of the Silver Falcons for 4 years already and in the past 6 months 9 performances have been over and done with.

All of the aerobatics which these falcons perform in flight must also be performed by any trained aviator of the South African air force. This group of men simply specialize more in formations.

Still another performance which drew a great deal of attention was that of Maj Faan Weyer in his Harvard aircraft...the king of the air. The Harvard has proven itself as the best training aircraft and today all pilots must go through the experience of spending the first sweating hours in the cockpit of the Harvard.

The production line of the Harvard opened up in 1937 and the last one was manufactured in 1951.

Major Weyer explained to DIE SUIDWESTER that all of the pilots must go through 130 hours of training in the Harvard at the central flight school of Dunnottar. The men are then channeled to the various lines of activity before they get the wings they seek.

"When the men are through with the fighter, helicopter or transport line, then they receive further training as flight instructors."

Because the Harvard is a strong, unitary construction plane it is highly suitable as a training aircraft. Theory and practice can be brought together most easily with the Harvard. Moreover this is an economical and reliable craft and always docile in the hands of the student pilot.

The man in whose capable hands the organization of the air show was placed is one of the persons sent to France during 1974-75 to pick up the first Mirage F-1CZ for South Africa. Maj Mitz Maritz, better known as White Lightning Maritz, along with Brig P. B. Heyser (commander of the Western Air Command in Windhoek), Cmdt Jack Grundling (leader of the F-1 formation team and commander of the 3rd Squadron) and Col C. Lombard will be taking the first Mirage course.

After Saturday South-Westerners got a glance of the kind of intelligence pilots that a full fledged air force must have. The fact that many young boys at the air show had a burning desire to be in control of an aircraft themselves is certain. This is also very necessary, because the South-West needs all its young men for the building up of its own air force.

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CSO: 4701/13

NEW ARMS DEPOT OCCASIONS RIDICULE OF SWAPO CLAIMS

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 29 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] De Aae--Minister of Defense Magnus Malan has opened a 45 million rand weapons depot for the South African armed forces here. He stated that threats against South Africa are still increasing and therefore the demands made upon the armed forces are becoming more numerous. In turn this makes it necessary to build a greater supply of armaments.

In 1973 a committee undertook the study of an appropriate weapons depot. The determining factors were the suitability of the terrain, the existing infrastructure and road and railway facilities. Incidental to the sections for storage and to the repair facilities there are also provisions for a headquarters, single apartments and relaxation facilities.

General Malan said that the new depot is very unique in many respects. It has its own railway network, which is 47 kilometers long, and 4 small diesel locomotives. It also has its own railroad station and a hoisting crane which can handle 20 ton containers.

The storage space covers approximately 99,000 square meters. This equals the floor space of 500 good size houses. The security fence is 18 kilometers long.

Successes

In opening this depot General Malan said that SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma is making claims of great successes by his bush fighters in South-West Africa/Namibia. He is doing this to pull the wool over his benefactors' eyes. Nujoma cannot keep up with the promises he made to his supporters and is now grasping at straws to keep these people satisfied.

The United States' latest effort at finding a solution for the South-West Africa/Namibia problem has unchained a new wave of propaganda in which the United States is being associated with South Africa's military activities. Lately propaganda against South Africa has assumed new dimensions. "Nujoma has been crisscrossing Zimbabwe for the purpose of collecting money and has had to tell stories of imaginary successes by his bush fighters."

Control

According to Nujoma his bush fighters control parts of South-West Africa/Namibia and the South African forces dare not put their feet there. What General Malan said is: "We are still looking for these areas."

According to Nujoma, besides the occupation of these areas, every day one aircraft of the South African air force is being shot down one after the other, many South African soldiers are being killed and hundreds are being taken prisoner.

These claims are considered ridiculous in South Africa and in informed circles abroad. General Malan went on to say: "But we ought not to laugh off these propagandistic claims, because in truth there are people, especially among the masses, who would like to believe these stories."

The recent intensification of this sort of propaganda claims points to two possibilities: Nujoma is trying to create a climate for one or another target date, or the successes of the South African armed forces are now forcing him into a hopeless effort at appeasing his supporters.

General Malan said that the latter reason is the only valid one, especially if it is viewed in light of Angola's claim that South Africa is committing aggression against that country. Angola finds it convenient to blame South Africa for the civil war in the country and for the successes of the Unita resistance movement, which is an anticommunist organization. In this manner the Angolan government is trying to preserve its international aspect in an effort to conceal its incompetence in exercising effective control in the country.

Involvement

General Malan branded as nonsense assertions that the United States' initiative in connection with the South-West Africa/Namibia problem signifies military involvement in South Africa. "We have hit SWAPO's bush fighters mercilessly even before there was a general election in the United States or any indications of a new government there," said General Malan.

Angola has no insurmountable problems.

All it has to do is stop supporting SWAPO and sign a nonaggression treaty with South Africa. Prime Minister P. W. Botha's invitation to South Africa's neighbors is still open. General Malan went on to say: "If the enemy believes that we are fighting an unjustified war, that the sacrifices which we must make are too great and that we have no hope of winning the war, then we are already defeated."

Then too, there is the ridiculous effort of making the South Africans believe that in truth there is no threat to their country,

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CSO: 4701/13

POLITICAL PARTIES URGED NOT TO LOSE OPPORTUNITY OF NEW REPRIEVE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "A Time for Guarded Speech"]

[Text] Over the past years divisiveness among moderate political parties in South-West Africa has been a source of concern for many of the inhabitants of the country. Now there are signs of hope that these parties can open a positive dialogue which could lead to a joint internal bulwark against the common enemy from without.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that this is an especially sensitive matter. Therefore a great responsibility rests upon the leaders and the followers to approach this entire matter with great calmness at this time.

South-West Africa does not have much time left to set its house in order. The American concern with the South-West's problem has given us a little bit of time. This must be utilized.

To be able to do this it will be necessary for the internal parties to make sure they put themselves in a position to beat SWAPO in the political field. In addition they must prove themselves capable of setting up an effective government in an independent South-West.

This is of the utmost importance for the people of the South-West itself and also for South Africa, which cannot tolerate a situation of disorder on its borders, and for the United States as well. The incentive for their involvement also entails their efforts in trying to promote stability in southern Africa by helping to obtain an acceptable and adapted settlement for the South-West.

South-West Africa is in the fortunate position of so far having had a better mutual disposition among its diversity of people at the street level than is the case in several other countries. The fact that radicals such as SWAPO cannot make any internal gains is proof of this.

The task of the political leaders in our area is therefore to pull this sort of disposition together into an effective political weapon for defeating the forces of chaos and misery.

South-West Africa simply cannot afford leaders who obstruct this disposition for the sake of temporary advantages. If people are incited against each other, as

has unfortunately been the case already, then the prospects for stability and progress in this land will be meager.

In saying this we are not trying to accuse any particular leader, party or group. This applies equally to everybody. It is, however, necessary that this matter be approached in a spirit of recognition and acceptance of each other.

At the same time it is also of utmost importance that the good disposition which has existed over the years between the South-West and South Africa shall in no way be impaired. We want to say without fear of contradiction that the South-West of today could have not been created were it not for the enormous contributions on the part of South Africa in the way of finance, military aid and the provision of the necessary expert human materiel for development.

No other country, in Africa or in the world, can now or in the future provide us with the protection, help and leadership which South Africa has provided us. Therefore, let no one impair this disposition for the sake of possible short-term advantages.

We would like to present this for consideration to every political leader in the South-West along with the serious request that, though there may be some frustrations, they speak guardedly during the time that lies ahead.

Often in the past favorable opportunities have been lost by inconsidered words.

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CSO: 4701/13

PANEL OF EXPERTS REVEALS SHORTCOMINGS IN HEALTH, HOUSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE PRESENT system of ethnic local government in SWA came under fire yesterday when a panel of experts in community health and social work revealed the shortcomings in existing health services especially in large centres such as Katutura and Khomasdal.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, a local expert on community health urged the Central Government to finalise its plans for a future municipal dispensation on a non-racial basis, while Mrs Annchen Parkhouse, Director of Housing and Community Services for the Private Sector Foundation, rejected local government's arguments against informal housing programmes to relieve the critical housing need amongst Black urban residents.

Nearly 100 social workers and nurses attended yesterday's panel discussion in Khomasdal which forms part of the symposium presented jointly by the Private Sector

Foundation and the Katutura and Khomasdal Community Workers' Co-ordinating Committee.

Also present were representatives from some of the larger private companies, and Municipal officials from throughout the country.

Dr Abrahams revealed vast discrepancies in crude death rates amongst Windhoek's White Coloured and Black residents and painted a dark picture of alcoholism and other social diseases in the Black and Brown townships.

According to official figures crude death rates for the three groups per thousand are seven for Windhoek, 19 for Katutura and 25 for Khomasdal.

ALCOHOL-RELATED

Quoting statistics gathered in the course of conducting his own private practice in Khomasdal, Dr Abrahams alleged that 20 percent of all Black and Brown patients that come for medical attention, suffered from alcohol-related ailments.

Social workers confirmed from the floor that as many as one out of every two households in Katutura and three out of four in Khomasdal suffered from alcohol-related problems.

The symposium was unanimous that overcrowding was the principal cause for alcoholism in the Black urban centres.

Massive ignorance of preventative health measures amongst the urban underprivileged was the cause of widespread dental ailments, venereal disease and tuberculosis, according to Dr Abrahams.

DENTAL AILMENTS

He argued that 90 percent of Black and Brown children at the age of five in Windhoek suffered from serious dental ailments as a result of a lack of preventative hygiene stemming from inadequate health services for their communities.

Mrs Parkhouse attacked Municipal housing policy, rejecting arguments that the housing backlog could not be met because of the need to maintain standards, shortage of financial shortages, and existing municipal regulations.

"ROWS OF LITTLE BOXES"

"Whose standards are we talking about when 70 percent of our community are imprisoned in rows of little boxes without light," she said.

If town councils did not have sufficient funds to meet the housing needs in term of existing Municipal regulations and standards, then those regulations should be changed to suit the situation, argued

that social problems such as alcoholism, handicapped children and crime that emerged as a direct result of overcrowding would cost the country much more than the funds needed to make up the housing backlog.

ALTERNATIVES

"If 70 percent of our people cannot afford to pay the minimum R9 000 for a council house, then we must find alter-

Alcoholism and social diseases reaching alarming levels

Mrs Parkhouse.

She urged the Government to make provision for informal housing under municipal auspices.

"Why can't we have our own Crossroads?", she pleaded, pointing out that Crossroads had the lowest crime rate in the Cape Peninsula, although it had been declared a shantytown.

Mrs Parkhouse reminded Municipal officials present

natives," Mrs Parkhouse urged.

Mr Cees Strijbis, Director of the Association for the Handicapped in SWA also formed part of the panel.

He told the symposium that of the expected 50 000 handicapped in SWA, his Association and other welfare organisations had identified approximately 7 000, while institutionalised assistance was only been given to 2 000.

SOME WHITE OFFICIALS IN OWAMBO TO BE ASKED TO LEAVE

Kalangula Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — A Number of White South African officials seconded to the Owambo second tier authority in northern South West Africa were to be asked to leave the service, the Republikein newspaper reported in Windhoek yesterday.

Quoting the chairman of the Owambo executive, Mr Peter Kalangula, the report said dissatisfaction with certain white officials was widespread in Owambo.

"Those people who do not want to work in harmony with the Owambo people will have to go," Mr Kalangula, who is also president of the territory's ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is quoted as saying.

Mr Kalangula has refused to name the officials concerned or to describe their functions so as not "to ruin their chances of employment elsewhere." — Sapa.

Hough Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Discussions were being held with the office of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about alleged tension between public officials seconded from South Africa and the Owambo Government, the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr Hough said he

had visited Owambo and had held extensive talks with the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, and a number of officials.

"The majority of the officials in Owambo have been seconded by the South African Government and are linked to the office of the Prime Minister," Mr Hough said. It necessitated that Mr

Botha had to be recognised in the matter.

Earlier reports said Mr Kalangula had complained that certain public officials were dragging their feet in the execution of the central government's non-racial policies and legislation.

He had threatened seven officials with expulsion from Owambo over their alleged lack of co-operation, the reports said. — Sapa.

LLOYD: SECURITY FORCES PREPARING FOR INTENSIFIED CONFLICT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in South-West Africa are preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone.

But as long as the war was confined to fighting Swapo insurgents there would be a slim chance of the armed struggle becoming conventionalised, said the officer commanding the SWA Territory Zone, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

"If Fapla (Free Angola Peoples Liberation Army) forces, along with Cubans, begin to protect Swapo, we will unavoidably have to cross swords," Gen Lloyd said.

The deployment of Sam-3 and Sam-6 radar-controlled missiles at Mocamedes and Lubango in southern Angola would create an air umbrella that aided Swapo forces, he said.

"Since our recent successes against Swapo, the Angolan Government has been quick to express solidarity with Swapo," Gen Lloyd said.

"We are aware that those forces in Angola that could try to prevent our actions against Swapo base camps used to be stationed far north of the border," Gen Lloyd said with reference to Fapla and Cuban bases.

"Now that there are missile and radar-tracking stations at Mocamedes and Lubango, it seems that an air umbrella is being created to help Swapo and restrict our air force."

Gen Lloyd said a major problem facing security forces at this stage was that "we do not want to get involved with Fapla, but we have to attack Swapo concentrations in Angola to protect the peace in SWA."

"We are therefore preparing ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

Asked whether that meant the insurgency war was escalating into conventional warfare, Gen Lloyd said it all depended whether the Cuban and Angolan forces were interested in "adventures".

"As long as we fight only Swapo, the chances are slim that the conflict could turn into conventional war. But if Fapla and the Cubans join forces with Swapo and interfere, we can expect a serious escalation," he said.

"It all depends on the other side. We are preparing for that eventuality."

Gen Lloyd said rumours that security forces were readying for an invasion of Angola were "definitely without foundation."

"But we are preparing for a more serious conflict," he added.

In reply to a question, Gen Lloyd said he could see no other option but to pursue follow-up operations into Angola against Swapo.

"We have to attack Swapo's camps on the other side of the border to protect the territory and we will continue to destroy their home bases."

It was contrary to defence force policy to attack civilian targets.

— Sapa.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASING AT ALARMING RATE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

TOTAL unemployment in SWA at present is about 75 000 workers or 18 percent of the total labour force.

This figure emerged this morning at the symposium on community development in SWA which has been arranged under the joint auspices of the Private Sector Foundation and the Katutura and Khomasdal Community Workers Coordinating Committee.

In a major speech to the symposium, leading development economist, Professor Wolfgang Thomas said that the country's total labour force last year was about 415 000, and of that, 18,1 percent was unemployed.

Besides that, Professor Thomas estimates the underemployed group to be about 40 000, which takes the total proportion of unemployed and underemployed to 27,7 percent.

"At 18 percent Namibia's rate of unemployment is at a critical level," Professor Thomas said.

The problem seems to be increasing at an alarming rate, in spite of the economic growth SWA has enjoyed during the past two years.

Professor Thomas for example estimated that unemployment in 1977/78 was only 10 percent of the total labour force, considerably less than the current figure of 18 percent. In numerical terms,

unemployment then was only 40 000 to 50 000 compared to the present 75 000.

Underemployment then was probably another 40 000 to 50 000.

Professor Thomas puts the annual increase in the labour force at 8 500, which means that that number of jobs will have to be created annually purely for the country to keep its head above water on the labour front.

A central aspect of the government's development strategy must be the creation of new jobs and it must be seen to be that by the population at large and the economic elite, he said.

Mere references to the "free enterprise system", "capitalism" or the "free economic system" were not adequate to satisfy the broader population, he warned.

Professor Thomas said however that there are no simple recipes for employment stimulation; any serious attempt has to involve all sectors, groups and regions of the country.

Even the more promising policies have to be designed and implemented in a coordinated way to be successful.

Professor Thomas dealt with various features of economic strategy in his speech but noted in particular that the two key forces required for employment stimulation were overall economic growth and rural development in the more fertile northern areas.

On the other hand he felt that as long as the war lasted, it was doubtful that any concerted employment creation steps would succeed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FAN OFFICER'S TOUR NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "The Meaning of a Tour"]

[Text] The tour currently being taken by the FAN [Niger Armed Forces] chief of staff in his capacity as the head of Aid to the Population is occurring at an especially opportune time. The period between harvests, which runs until October, is the time when there is a stronger and stronger increase in the population's food needs. It is in order to prepare for any eventuality that Lt Col Ali Saibou is going to determine with his own eyes our ability to confront the difficult period, and our real potential for keeping up with the nation's foodstuff consumption pace.

One is reminded that at the recent conference of cadres the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, particularly stressed security in general and food security in particular. He urged every Nigerien man and woman to be increasingly vigilant in using and conserving grain. At the same time, President Kountche informed the participants of the supply problems of our food bank, the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office], problems that are the result of the rise in the dollar and the currency of a neighboring country, problems that are also due to our country's geographic position. These are objective parameters of which each of us must be conscious in order to help in drawing up a plan of general conduct to meet the food situation.

Lt Col Ali Saibou's visit, which takes place after the conference of cadres, rightly stems from this desire for food security. And the echoes emanating from it are enlightening and lead us toward moderate optimism, despite the stubbornness of some wild speculators, also despite the harmful action of predators of every type: rats, grasshoppers, sandstorms, etc. We already know that technical services designed to stop these crop enemies are ready to go. We also know that, thanks to their genius and their ability to mobilize, our populations have been able to find the means to eradicate them. The case of the traps in Kornaka (Dakoro), which made it possible to rid the area of rodents, forces admiration and contributes to the battle we are waging for food self-sufficiency. In other areas, moreover, the populations are working tirelessly to join the general movement to acquire appropriate technologies for fighting predators.

An important tour then, being made in a transition period, a period just as important, Lt Col Ali Saibou's visit illustrates one of the constant concerns of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government for the Nigerien population.

There is no doubt that the chief of staff will find along the way and at each step of his journey an industrious people and courageous peasants.

NIGER

BRIEFS

FAN OFFICER'S TOUR--The FAN [Niger Armed Forces] chief of staff, Lt Col Ali Saibou, several days ago began a tour of the interior of the country. He has already visited Matameye and Magaria in the Zinder district. The visit to the interior gives Lt Col Ali Saibou an opportunity to determine, in the field, the food supply capacity and to report on the general crop situation. Last Saturday, in an interview with the Zinder district leaders, Lt Col Ali Saibou declared himself satisfied with the food stocks that have been laid by in the interior of the country. Let us emphasize that the food stock situation is encouraging in the Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder districts. They should be consuming new millet in a few months. In Matameye a bag of millet is estimated to cost 9,000 francs. According to the sub-prefect in that locality, the peasants, having found that wintering is permanently established, preferred to put their stocks on the market. To this is added the seizure of certain agents whom the prefect of the Zinder district, Maj Bagnou Beido, was anxious to warn. In Matameye, as in Magaria, the crop situation is most encouraging. We point out that Lt Col Ali Saibou is scheduled to go to Maradi today.

[Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 81 p 1] 8946

CSO: 4719/250

TENSION REMAINS HIGH ON CAMEROONIAN BORDER

Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Radio Yaounde has announced that on Wednesday, 22 July, Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria, invited Cameroonian President Ahidjo to make an official visit to Nigeria. Ahidjo has accepted the invitation in principle. It was issued 48 hours after the Cameroonian chief of state's decision to pay compensation to the families of the Nigerian victims of the 16 May border incident, following the deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Yaounde--"Nigeria has opted for international arbitration in its conflict with Cameroon, but not because we are lacking in will or the capability to solve the problem by other means and our patience does have limits. If necessary, we shall not hesitate to use force in order to ward off any threat to our borders." The latest public statement by President Shehu Shagari on the conflict that has broken out between his country and Cameroon, these remarks, made in Lagos on Sunday, 19 July, follow a conciliating message which Ahidjo had sent to his Nigerian colleague a few days earlier through OAU Secretary General Kodjo. They mark a timid opening in the cloud that has been building up on the border of what was British Cameroon for over two and a half months.

The entire affair goes back to the morning of 16 May when, near the Bakassi Peninsula in the extreme southwestern region of Cameroon, an incident involving a patrol boat of the Nigerian Navy and one from the Cameroonian Navy took place. Five Nigerian soldiers were killed and several were wounded. According to the Cameroonian leaders, the incident reportedly occurred where the Rio del Rey and the Ndian River come together -- that is, in their territory. The Nigerian boat then returned north by the backwaters that carve up the peninsula to the port stop of Ikang, its home port on the Agba Yafe, which defines the border between the two countries. However, the Nigerian leaders say that the Cameroonian boat was near the port of call in the Nigerian portion of the river and that it had attacked their vessel. In a note of protest to President Ahidjo, they demanded a public apology, punishment for the "guilty parties" and indemnification for the families of the victims -- all within 7 days, under penalty of reprisals.

It was difficult for the Cameroonian chief of state, also assured his side was in the right, to submit to such an ultimatum. He therefore sent his minister of foreign affairs to Lagos to express his regrets and to propose the establishment

of a joint commission to investigate the incident. However, the regrets were deemed inadequate and the proposal was rejected by Shagari, who renewed his demands. President Kountche of Niger, President Eyadema of Togo and President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast tried in vain to intervene. Nor were the leaders of the OAU, whose meeting at the end of June the Nigerian president refused to attend, heard, and to date, Western diplomats: English, American and French, assigned to either of the two capitals, have been rebuffed.

Since that time, tension has substantially subsided on both sides of the border. Abstaining from statements that might stir up the population and get in the way of mediation attempts, the Cameroonians remain on the alert.

The affair is all the more disturbing because the fatal incident on 16 May occurred in what is a contested border area. Although situated on the Cameroonian side of the old German-British colonial border, the Bakassi Peninsula, a swampy piece of land covered with trees, many of them mangroves, and carved up by a multitude of natural canals, is actually essentially populated by Nigerians, who were already there before this part of old British Cameroon was attached, following independence, to what was French Cameroon. Generally deeply involved in intense smuggling and therefore the object of frequent customs and police harassment, these people naturally tend to seek the protection of the authorities of their native country, particularly those in the neighboring state of Cross-River by whom they were once governed and who, scorning Cameroonian sovereignty, regularly send patrol boats to the sector.

Furthermore, the peninsula commands a maritime area where more and more oil is being discovered and where ELF-Aquitaine [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] is pursuing a research program for Cameroon. It is enough to cause confrontations on the part of a country already fairly rich in hydrocarbons and even though, in an agreement concluded in Maroua in 1975 between President Ahidjo and General Gowon, then chief of state of Nigeria, the demarcation of the offshore zone was clearly disadvantageous to Cameroon, leaving the access canal to Calabar in Nigerian territorial waters.

Finally, the serious deterioration of the Nigerian domestic situation in recent months (oil stagnation and the resulting financial difficulties; the weakening of the authority of President Shagari, who faces the muffled or almost open dissidence of several provinces, who is increasingly attacked in Parliament and who is under closely scrutiny of a restless army) could only activate these causes of a latent crisis, which at the outset had already given rise to numerous incidents in the past.

11,464

CSO: 4719/225

RESUMPTION OF SUGAR HARVEST REPORTED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 4 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Ian Hamel: "Cutting of Sugar Cane has Resumed After a Strike Lasting Over a Month"]

[Text] St. Denis--Who will dare to say that the political changes have had no effect on the behavior of labor union organizations in the island of Reunion, a French department in the Indian Ocean? In 1980 the sugar cane unions, which were close to the leftist parties, were the first to cease cutting. While the leaders of the FDSEA (Departmental Federation of Agricultural Farmers' Unions), FEDECANNE [expansion unknown], Giscardian militants, were looking for a compromise. This year, FEDECANNE blocked the roads while the other organizations, despite their disappointment (203.86 Fr the price per ton instead of the 220 to 250 demanded), called for a resumption of cutting. FEDECANNE, isolated, has just decided to follow the movement in its turn, by resuming work.

Sugar in Reunion is what oil is in some Persian Gulf countries. In spite of this, "the planter is still a pariah in the society, whereas he is its driving force." The calculation is a simple one: the person who harvests only 250 tons of cane per year--the great majority of the planters produce less than 1,000 tons--in the last analysis earns less than his agricultural worker. But the costs continue to increase, +30.7 percent for diesel oil, 22.8 for the international guaranteed minimum wage.

The year 1980 was especially disastrous because of hurricane Hyacinth, recording an 11-percent decline in cane production below the year before. For many years the income of the farmers has continuously dropped. Every sugar season begins with uncertainty because the price of a ton of cane is not fixed. And every year the planters are obliged to stop cutting before they can make their claims heard. Despite the coming to power of a leftist government, no one failed to respect the rule. But this time the same ones were not followed when starting again.

Reunion has five unions that can be schematically classified into two camps. On the one hand there are the FDSEA FEDECANNE, the most important organization, led by Paul Ferrand and Jean-Paul Virapoulle, who are also leaders in the Chamber of Agriculture and close to the former president of the Republic and the CDJA (Departmental

Young Farmers' Center); on the other hand there are the CGPER (General Confederation of Planters and Livestock Raisers of Reunion), which is close to the PCR (Reunion Communist Party), the SDEAR (Departmental Agricultural Farmers' Union) and the former CDJA.

Cutting began at the Mare plant this year, the oldest of Reunion's seven remaining firms, toward the middle of June. The sugar season was very quickly disturbed by the cane cutters' strike at Beaufonds and then by the strike of planters discontented with the price fixed by the government on 1 July at 203.86 Fr per ton. Among other things, the unions were asking that the price per ton not be lower than 220 Fr.

FEDECANNE, which has not usually been in the forefront of the demands, this time considered the price set by the socialist government "unacceptable." For its part, the CGPER used the word "disappointing" and the SDEAR "quite inadequate." All the union organizations stopped cutting, despite rather optimistic predictions that gave an estimate of 2.4 million tons. The Departmental Federation of the Socialist Party spoke of "the planters' great disappointment" and the Reunion Communist Party asked the government to "quickly resolve this conflict in a way favorable to the interest of the planters and the country." To this had to be added a new disease of cane caused by a white maggot that attacks the roots.

On 15 July the FDSEA FEDECANNE organized the first peaceful demonstration by the planters. On the 21st Henri Emmanuelli, the secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, met in Paris with the leaders of the various unions. At the same time, in Reunion, FEDECANNE was blocking the roads. Despite the meagerness of the results obtained, three organizations (CGPER, SDEAR and the former CDJA) decided shortly afterwards to resume cutting. They stressed the new government's spirit of dialog and the announcement that a study mission was joining the department, to examine together the problems encountered.

For the small planters it was also a matter, not only of not totally losing this harvest, but also of not compromising the next season. Cane left uncut loses its sugar content and the season is in danger of ending at the end of the year, or else in mid-January, at the height of the rainy season.

8946

CSO: 4719/254

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

OBJECTIVES OF RSN--Dakar--The 11th political party to want to take its place in the ranks of Senegalese opposition, the Rally for the National Safety [RSN], filed its bylaws on 23 July in Dakar for the purpose of being legalized. The RSN is the seventh party to seek legal existence since unrestricted multipartism was instituted in Senegal three months ago. The other six parties, which are nationalist or Marxist, have obtained recognition. However, the political orientation of the new organization is not precisely known, although the RSN states it "is inspired in its actions by the principles of Islam." The first article of the "draft bylaws" of the RSN affirms that the rally was founded "within the context of the constitution and the laws in effect" and that it "pledges to respect the constitution, democracy and multipartism." Political observers are skeptical, however, about possible recognition of the new party, which is actually an offshoot of the Islamic Hisboulahi Party, officially proclaimed in August-September 1979 and dissolved after the regime of former President Senghor because of its religious orientation. (The founder of the dissolved Hisboulahi Party, Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, nicknamed "Ayatollah Kaolack," is presently being held in Niger, although no charge has been brought against him officially.) According to its leaders, the RSN's objective is to straighten out the "catastrophic" economic and social situation in Senegal, which according to them cannot be achieved except in reference to Islam, the only thing capable of "mobilizing the population." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 30 Jul 81 p 3] 8946

DIOUF'S AUTHORITY OVER PS UNCERTAIN--Dakar--President Abdou Diouf on Saturday 25 July, opening in Dakar a National Council of the Socialist Party in Power in Senegal meeting, affirmed the necessity for the party of which he is secretary general to promote the "democratic redeployment" in its own headquarters. President Diouf stated that the Socialist Party must take the consequences of establishing unrestricted multipartism in Senegal, by creating the conditions necessary to its redeployment, by consolidating its cohesiveness, reinforcing internal democracy by banishing the "parachuting" of leaders. Observers believe this appeal may signify that Senghor's successor has not yet succeeded in totally establishing his authority over the party whose members are all veterans, long-time companions of the former secretary general, Mr Senghor. And President Diouf, according to the minister of Information, has "vigorously condemned," in a Council of Ministers, the Israeli raid on Lebanon, and "deplored the impunity Israel enjoys, despite its arrogance." The same theme was taken up by the National Council of the Socialist Party, which in its final resolution condemns Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power plant and the bombings in South Lebanon, and expresses his solidarity with the Palestinian people. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 28 Jul 81 p 4] 8946

CSO: 4719/249

COLOREDS' EXPECTATIONS KEY FACTOR IN COUNTRY'S FUTURE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jul 81 p 8

[Dasie's Column "From My Political Pen": "It's Not Just a Matter of a New Constitution for South Africa"]

[Text] This week, in his opening speech at the Afrikaner Student Bond Congress, Dr Gerrit Viljoen drew in broad outlines the course which we have undertaken in South Africa. This entails a South Africa which whites, coloreds and Indians share with others, along with a constellation of independent black states with which this sort of South Africa will exist in very close relationship.

The black people can have their own independent national state, because their own area has been defined by history. The coloreds and the Indians do not have this and therefore the South Africa of the white people is also their South Africa and they are an inseparable part of it. Even if we were not to consider the black people South Africa would still not be the white man's property.

The way this sort of South Africa is to be organized is the great question occupying peoples' minds these days.

First of all this is naturally a constitutional question. There has to be a constitution which will provide expression to this partnership in a sensible manner. But (and this is actually the substance of this argument) this involves much more than a constitutional question. We need much more than a new constitution, no matter how important that is in itself.

The Presidential Council is now giving its attention to the constitution and we will probably learn in the near future what the suggestions are and how the government will be reacting to these. The government has already expressed itself clearly with respect to certain matters. Thus, for reasons which cannot be swept aside lightly, it has rejected thoughts of a common voters roll. But there remain far-reaching possibilities in which the Presidential Council can take a hand.

People are still waiting to learn about the council's findings and it may be advisable first to wait for these; however, it does not mean that nothing ought to be done in the meantime.

Practically Every Area

The entire question of coexistence in a state of whites, coloreds and Indians entails much more than can be covered by proposals about a new constitution. Whether we wish to be aware of it or not we are now in the midst of what the prime minister termed, in his opening speech at the Voortrekker Movement's Congress, as a renewal process in practically every area of life.

Many times in the past it has been shown that not everything can be corrected by legislation. This applies to every country in the world, but in a special way to South Africa, with its own peculiar population structure.

The government and parliament can help by creating a framework of favorable relations between the various population groups, but it is only up to the groups and their individual members to make something out of that. Now then: In their everyday existence, in their casual actions with respect to each other, they can do more to promote good relations in the country, or to obstruct them, than any legislation on the part of parliament, including a constitution.

Expectations

This is the way it has always been and it is becoming all the more so. Therefore, it is especially up to the white people of the country to take into consideration at all times the fact that the coloreds have formed expectations--some of them perhaps unjustified, but many of them justified--which must be satisfied.

If this is not done the reaction can be destructive. No bravery or power in word or deed can prevent this.

The coloreds know that we are on the road to somewhere...to a system which will be different than what it is today, a system which will offer more to them. They want to get there...and quickly.

Ultimately we will certainly come to that. Nothing can prevent it. But the longer the arrival of this moment is postponed because of fear, the less profit there will be for anybody. Later there will be no cause for joy, only for bitterness. The things which must bring us together would then split us asunder worse than ever.

Radio and TV

We must share more of the things which cannot be duplicated and a good example of this is radio and television.

The blacks have their own radio service and they will shortly be getting two TV channels, just for them. This is not the case where the coloreds and the Indians are concerned. Just as they do not have their own homeland and thus must share the territory of South Africa with the white man, so they must also share radio and television with the white man.

The question as to whether, from their own point of view, they have a sufficient share in this should hardly be asked. Aside from a few programs such as TV-meditations, which are sometimes performed by colored and Indian spiritual leaders, all of the programs are arranged for the white public.

This is only one of the many matters which must be considered on the road to the system which Dr Viljoen has sketched and which the constitution as such has nothing to do with.

7964

CSO: 4701/14

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS URGE POLITICAL ACTION BY YOUTH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] For years the youth of South Africa has been trying to play an active role in politics. Among other things this has led to the establishment of the South African Youth Foundation in which, according to what Press Attache Johan Loubser of the South African Youth Foundation said yesterday in Capetown, black and white youths are coming to grips with the country's future problems in a practical manner.

Loubser was commenting on a speech by Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) MP for Pinelands, which the latter delivered yesterday at the PFP's youth congress in Durban. Dr Boraine urged young people to play a more active role in South African politics even in the decisionmaking processes of political parties.

Approval

Loubser said: "Dr Boraine's statements concerning the more visible role which youth ought to play in politics is actually so logical that it can be said to be a very late realization."

For many years the youth has tried to take an active part in politics, but the role which it wanted to play, and actually ought to play, has not found approval in all circles.

"Youth is justifiably concerned about the national and political future of South Africa and the accommodations for the various national groups in a system which will be acceptable to everybody."

"The essence of the problem is that prejudices, lack of understanding and of knowledge of each other's viewpoint ought to be swept away. The only way this can be achieved is to get to know and to accept each other."

It is the realization of this point which led to the establishment of the South African Youth Foundation, which wants to provide substance to the youth's concern about the future of South Africa."

7964

CSO: 4701/14

SLABBERT DISCUSSES PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Boycott of Presidential Council

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the opposition, says that he does not regret his party's decision to boycott the Presidential Council, and yesterday he stated: "Development since then have reinforced my conviction that we have made the right decision."

In the course of a lengthy interview with DIE BURGER and with an eye to the parliamentary meeting starting next week in Capetown, Dr Slabbert touched on those subjects which in his view will be the points of contention at the meeting and then sketched out the task of his party at this meeting.

He stated that he will not seek a confrontation with the government in this meeting. "I want to debate matters regarding wages and ask questions. The less commotion and squabbling the better. However, I am not afraid of fighting if that will be the case, but I shall not look for that."

Forum

When asked whether, in the light of his party's refusal to take part in the Presidential Council, he does not feel excluded from the important debates and developments taking place in and around the Presidential Council with respect to a new constitutional order for the country and other matters, such as District Six, Dr Slabbert said that this is not the case at all.

"The ultimate decisions concerning these matters must be taken in parliament. We will be taking part in the parliamentary discussions of the recommendations by the Presidential Council; therefore, we are not excluded from the decision making process. Parliament remains the most important forum for decision making."

When asked whether he does not regret his party's refusal to take part in the Presidential Council, Dr Slabbert replied: "It's not just a question of having to regret anything. It was a difference of principle which led us to decide not to participate and this is still the case. I would feel very bad if my party were to decide to alter its stand on this matter, because I myself feel strongly that the blacks should be included in the council."

Coloreds

"I cannot see how a meaningful debate on constitutional matters can be conducted if blacks are excluded by legislation. In short...No, I do not regret the decision. Developments since then have reinforced my conviction that we have made the right decision."

When asked what points of contention he expects in the meeting Dr Slabbert said that these will necessarily have to do with constitutional developments. The fact is that the government is aiming at a separate order for whites, coloreds and Indians, while the Progressive Federal Party has a different viewpoint on this matter. The debate will be about this.

The nature of the Presidential Council's proposals will also be a determining factor. If the Presidential Council wants to strengthen its credibility it will have to come up with something during the meeting.

Commission

Other matters which may become points of contention are: security legislation and how it will be applied and also inflation, although in the budget debate the PFP will be talking mainly on inflation.

Dr Slabbert said that he expects the government to set up a study commission to look into the Separate Facilities Act. He hopes that the government will make available to parliament the recommendations of the Consolidation Committee, because this will provide an indication of how the government views area development, while it can also throw some light on the government's plan for a constellation of states.

In answer to the question as to what he considers the opposition's most important task, Dr Slabbert replied--the necessity of emphasizing fundamental reforms. Time is running short for getting on with initiatives in this regard.

No matter how unpopular it may be the opposition must show some semblance of reform. With an eye to the objectives of peaceful coexistence and the abolition of discrimination, consideration must be given as to whether the government's reform measures are effective.

Dr Slabbert said that the problem he is having with the no-confidence debate is that many of the questions, which he put to the government earlier this year, have not been answered. Moreover, difficult points were never clarified by the government at the time of the election campaign.

"I will therefore revive the no-confidence debate initiated at the start of this year, while the election and the events which followed it must also receive attention. I am hoping that the government will refrain from conducting debates about southern Africa and other problems. The only debate which must take place is the one about internal difficulties, that is: the coloreds, the urban blacks and consolidation.

Dr Slabbert said that he is still bound to "constructive collaboration" with the government where this is at all possible. He admits that there can be differences as to what constructive collaboration entails, but if the government does make progress with the elimination of impasses and discrimination then he will support the government.

When asked how he regards the future of the New Republic Party and whether he regards a rapprochement between his party and the New Republic Party as a possibility, Dr Slabbert said that the New Republic Party has a great identity problem. The party will have to decide whether it wants to lean towards the Nationalist Party or the Progressive Federal Party. What he said was: "I am not going to waste much political energy on the New Republic Party. The important debate is between the Progressive Federal Party and the government. The New Republic Party must decide on its future by itself."

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Flattery and Grains of Salt"]

[Text] Opposition leader Van Zyl Slabbert, in an interview with DIE BURGER, stated that he is still committed to "constructive collaboration" with the government where this is at all possible. He will support the government if real progress is made with the elimination of impasses and of discrimination.

For those with a little longer political memory the opposition leader's promises are rather revealing, because these are actually the same words he used in parliament, after being elected as the Progressive Party's leader, in showing a more hopeful approach to South Africa's great problems than had, in any case, characterized his immediate predecessors.

But what happened then?

The Progressive Federal Party, under his leadership, assumed a boycotting attitude with respect to the Presidential Council...a parliamentary instrument for evolutionary constitutional reforms, truly doing so in such a callous manner that a respected Afrikaner politician, Mr Japie Basson, was summarily kicked out of the party over the affair. Now Dr Slabbert says that developments since then reinforce his belief that his party's boycott policy was the correct one.

One does not have to go far to find the reason for this. This is the result of the power grip which the leftist power clique has over the party and its leader...as revealed by Harry Schwarz, who is never seriously contradicted.

The Boraines, Bamfords and Suzmans have made the party leader their prisoner. He has not demonstrated that he is able to counter the leftists and therefore his reasonableness and flatteries about "constructive collaboration" must be taken with much more than the proverbial grain of salt.

7964

CSO: 4701/15

DANGERS IN ANC'S SABOTAGE ACTIONS EMPHASIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Attack Against Power Stations"]

[Text] The most recent sabotage actions against power stations in East Transvaal presents a pattern which terrorists already initiated earlier. The ANC, which claims responsibility for these attacks, is evidently giving priority to South Africa's power and energy sources in its list of terrorist targets.

The most notorious case was the attack against SASOL [South Africa Coal Gas and Oil Corporation]. Since then substations at Durban and Pretoria have been attacked, as have also two power lines which serve South Africa from the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique.

The ANC, which maintains the closest ties with the Communist Party, is doing these things with an evident purpose. The attacks against the power stations of Arnot and Camden were carried out in the dead of winter when power consumption reaches a peak. Consequently its first aim is to throw South African economy out of gear, because this highly industrialized country cannot manage without massive power supplies.

These attacks are aimed at real targets rather than at the more indirect area of oil sanctions, where boycott efforts have demonstrated rather small successes, but are nevertheless being pursued incessantly.

There are political motives hiding behind the attack on economic targets. The more South African economy can be disrupted the more exploitable can be a situation of increasing unemployment, industrial unrest and agitation. If they can succeed in doing this the government can come under pressure from business leaders and mineowners to make "concessions" immediately on various fronts. This is the reasoning of those who are behind this insurgency.

No government worth its salt, which believes in its cause, can let itself be threatened in this manner.

In the long run the answer is naturally a political climate in which terrorism will not be able to seize an opportunity. But in the short run there is no other alternative to intensified maximum security measures at these types of installations in addition to all conceivable measures for forestalling and destroying those who practice this kind of terrorism. Moreover, those who provide refuge to such terrorists should know by now the kind of fire they are playing with.

OIL EXPLORATION CORPORATION TO HIRE NEW MODERN BOAT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] In 1983 SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Corporation] will put into use a new specially developed service boat as an auxiliary unit for the 3rd offshore oil drilling rig which will be received by the corporation early in 1983. The contract for building the ship was concluded by the Unicorn shipowners and the Dorbyl Marine (Pty) Ltd Company.

Mr David Hilton-Barber, spokesman for Unicorn told DIE BURGER yesterday that the building costs are expected to surpass 8 million rand. The service boat is being built for the handling of anchors and for towing of oil boring towers and equipment. It will have a towing power of about 6,000 horse power and will be among the most modern of its kind in the world.

The First

Dr Piet van Zyl, the director of SOEKOR, told DIE BURGER yesterday that this service boat is being built by Dorbyl Marine on order from Unicorn shipowners. SOEKOR will be renting the boat from Unicorn.

"This is the first locally built service ship we are renting. We are now using four service boats and the fifth one will be put into service at the start of 1983 along with the new offshore oil drilling rig."

"The use of a new service boat has no connection with how well or how poorly oil prospecting is progressing. As far as oil prospecting is concerned I can say that we are making fairly good progress, but we are not, as we have in the past, making a report on each borehole." This what Van Zyl said.

"To bore a hole costs between 3 and 4 million rand. With the various tests which we must subsequently conduct the total cost for drilling a hole can run between 4 and 5 million rand. Naturally it all depends on how deep such a hole must be. Our budget at the moment runs about 75 million rand per year."

Gas Reserves

Dr. Van Zyl said that SOEKOR has already drilled between 40 and 50 holes at sea up until now and found at least three gas fields worth mentioning. The extent of these gas fields has not yet been determined.

When asked what the potential is for the gas which has been discovered, Dr Van Zyl said that as an economic proposition this all depends on how big the gas reserves are.

"If we can proceed with building a gas reserve I have no doubts that we can later produce and sell gas. The emphasis, however, rests on the quantities of gas reserves which can be built up. The quantity which can be provided per day over a period of at least 20 years must be taken into consideration," so he stated.

"We are now trying to ascertain the size of the reserves, but we have not yet made much progress with this and to make a statement on this at this time is perhaps a little risky."

Dr Van Zyl said that at the moment they are concentrating on an area just south of Mossel Bay, but near Port Elizabeth there are places at sea where SOEKOR wants to bore some more. In addition SOEKOR is now also working near Kondeklip Bay on the west coast. All along the west coast there are places where SOEKOR wants to do some more drilling.

He said: "Right now we have just the two boring rigs and the rate at which we are drilling is determined by that."

7964

CSO: 4701/15

MAIZE PRODUCERS ORGANIZATION RECRUITING MEMBERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

THE National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), the only recognised representative body for maize farmers in South Africa, has started a special recruitment drive to increase its membership.

The organisation was formed in October last year — after years of feuding among maize farmers — and there still seems confusion among them about whether they are members of Nampo or not.

Maize farmers who belonged to the two disbanded organisations, Sampi and Samso, were under the impression they automatically became members of Nampo when the disbanded bodies merged to form the new bloc.

"This, in fact, is not so," a Nampo spokesman said. "Although thousands of farmers joined Nampo, there are still many former supporters of Samso and Sampi who are out in the cold."

The spokesman added Nampo had held "positive" talks, which covered a wide

field, with Government officials and that it had stated maize farmers' financial needs.

He said responsible and leading maize farmers had accepted Nampo as their only negotiating body, affiliated to the South African Agricultural Union.

According to the spokesman, Nampo was getting "stronger by the day" and fighting for higher maize prices.

He further disclosed that important announcements regarding new appointments and other organisational changes would be made soon.

Several information meetings had been held during past weeks and many new members had joined afterwards, he added.

The next of these meetings will be held in Coligny on Monday at 2.30 pm in the Vrouefederasie Hall.

Another meeting is planned for August 20 in the Co-op Hall at Delmas at 2.30 pm.

'THE CITIZEN' CRITICIZES PREVENTIVE DETENTION POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Cooling Off"]

[Text]

IT'S quite incredible that the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, should have said that Mr Andrew Boraine, son of the MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, was detained to give him an opportunity to "cool off".

One would have thought that he was held because of a specific allegation against him, if not of terrorism then of subversion.

Instead, the Minister blandly says that his detention was deemed necessary in the interests of public order and to let him "cool off".

This does not suggest that he did anything serious enough to warrant his being held in solitary confinement for 58 days.

The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, has taken the matter further by saying that he considered Andrew Boraine a security risk.

He had often been seen at meetings where he gave the Black Power salute, with a clenched fist, and shouted "Amandla" (power to the people) — behaviour, incidentally, which has become popular among student armchair radicals.

Mr Le Grange said the Government could not let mischiefmakers run around if there was not enough immediate evidence on which to charge them.

"Should we have allowed the serious situation in Black schools to continue? The community which was aroused by these leaders must have an opportunity to cool off, and also the leaders must be placed where they can cool off."

One can draw the conclusion from the remarks of both Mr Coetsee and Mr Le Grange that the Government is operating a system of preventive detention.

If there is unrest, slap student and other leaders into cells, out of harm's way, and let them simmer down.

This is supposed to help defuse the situation.

However, we are not aware that the laws which were devised to deal with terrorism and subversion allow for the snatching of people out of their communities in case, by their attitudes and viewpoints, they may add to unrest in any given period.

Should be charged

Surely, if they were inciting riots, they should be charged under the specific laws dealing with incitement and riotous assembly?

And if they were leading attacks on property, assaulting police or stoning passing motorists, they should be charged under the normal statutes dealing with such criminal behaviour.

What the Ministers have confirmed is what we have suspected for some time, namely, that when Black leaders, or student leaders of various races, are held under the security laws, then released after weeks or months without charges being laid against them, they are not guilty of any acts that can be tested in a court of law. They are held because their removal from their communities is regarded as a way in which to take them out of circulation at a time of tension, disturbance or strikes.

Or to avoid their being involved in protests and demonstrations which, though they may not be unlawful, may be regarded as contributing to the atmosphere of unrest.

Or it is considered necessary to hold them in preventive detention to stop their doing or saying things that might exacerbate feelings, even though they might not necessarily have been guilty of such conduct, or have breached any law, if they had not been detained. The decision to hold them is an arbitrary one by an undisclosed official and cannot be tested in a court.

This is preventive detention, as practised in some Black States and Marxist countries.

Britain's law

In Britain, it is true, there is the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, under which the police have powers to arrest and hold a terrorist suspect for up to 48 hours (extendable to seven days with the Home Secretary's approval).

But thereafter the suspect must be charged and brought before a court of law, or released. Which is not the case with detentions here.

In South Africa, people should not be detained, even under our Draconian security laws, unless they are involved in specific acts of terrorism or subversion, or are suspected of being involved.

They should not be detained merely because some police officer or official thinks they may cause trouble, or add to existing trouble, or because Ministers think it is a good idea to put them away and let them "cool off".

The whole system of banning and detention without trial is repugnant, being a negation of the rule of law; if anyone has done wrong, he should be charged in a court in the normal way.

But if the system is applied, then it should only be in exceptional circumstances and for specific reasons.

"Cooling off," or preventive detention, is not one of these reasons.

SLABBERT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S CONSTELLATION CONCEPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was dangerous to proceed with a constellation of states as an alternative to the current influx control measures used to combat urbanisation, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said.

He warned that there would be "disastrous consequences" if the Government attempted to discourage urbanisation in the metropolitan areas in order to promote a constellation idea.

Discouragement measures against metropolitan areas such as Soweto would destabilise the area dangerously.

The Government "should consider carefully before removing subsidies on investments and services. If the people were required to pay fully for such services and investments in a place such as Soweto "we will have to be aware of the impact it will make on the area.

"It is going to create a tremendous problem."

It was evident that the Government had the fright of their lives after the election showed that they had the support of a minority of the registered voters of South Africa.

In the seats the National Party had contested during the election the votes they had drawn constituted only 38,97 percent of the voters.

The Prime Minister's "verligte" direction had been halted by the results "and they have decided to run after those lost voters instead".

When it became known that the Prime Minister was to enter the debate early some significant development was expected but instead Mr Botha had made a long speech in which he hardly mentioned the removal of discrimination.

"He gave us almost a throwaway line and told us not to ask him for examples."

It was no use answering the PFP's criticism with the

accusation that "they wanted to throw everything open", Dr Slabbert said.

Their views for a solution were clear:

There had to be a clear urbanisation policy.

"One has to accept that urbanisation will take place and ask how to prepare for the problem."

The policy could not be based on influx control measures which were ineffective.

"Of cardinal importance is that there should, secondly, be a programme for rural agricultural development."

It was no good to try to settle, as was done in the Ciskei, 6 000 people on a prime feeder farm. Soon it was 60 000 people and the lush and valuable grazing had turned to a tennis court surface covered with dust.

"In the end they come back, just as I would come back, to the cities and the problem is aggravated," Dr Slabbert said.

DEBATE ON LABOR RELATIONS AMENDMENT BILL UNDERWAY

Details of Bill

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The establishment of integrated labour unions would in future not require the permission of the Minister of Manpower, the Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

He was introducing the second reading debate on the Labour Relations Amendment Bill in which the prohibition on the registration of integrated labour unions is scrapped.

The Bill also provides for the removal of sex discrimination in wage arbitration and prohibits unions from using their funds to support members in illegal strikes.

"The amending legislation before us is a continuation of the steps already taken (in 1979 and 1980) to rationalise and modernise our labour legislation and to bring it into line with the demands of our time and circumstances," Mr Botha said.

Simplified

The Bill amended the description of the term "employee" and simplified it so that all workers in South Africa presently included in the Labour Relations Act, might

in future join a registered trade union of their choice, provided only that the union's constitution allowed their entry and that the particular union accepted them.

"The effect of this is that workers, who were previously excluded because of their origin, residence or other considerations, from joining a registered union and who, by this exclusion, were also excluded from the negotiation and arbitration machinery of the Act, will now be included," Mr Botha said.

The section also provided that the meaning of a trade union and employer's organisation be extended to include bodies designed to regulate matters of mutual interest between employers and workers.

Constitutions

"Until now it was only bodies whose main aim was to regulate such matters that were included," Mr Botha explained.

The Bill further provided that worker or employer organisations which were not intending to register under the Act, would be compelled to furnish the Industrial Registrar with their constitutions, their head office add-

ress and the names of their officials.

This was considered necessary so that the Department of Manpower might know of the existence of such institutions, who to contact and where to contact them.

The bill provided that the Industrial Registrar might only take note of objections against the registration of a trade union lodged by persons who were in the same trade and who might also qualify for the applicant's union. This section, the Minister said, had to be widely interpreted.

"It confirms and recognises, in fact, the right to self determination of workers to organise themselves freely in groups of their own choice," Mr Botha said.

Organisation would normally follow industrial or professional lines, "but organisation on other bases, for instance on a basis of population group, cannot be excluded", he added.

"This measure follows strong representations I received from numerous trade unions requesting that the right of unions to decide which type of worker they wished to admit as members, be retained."

In keeping with this principle of "union autonomy" being built into legislation, was the scrapping of measures in terms of which the objection of a multiracial trade union against the application of a purely White or Coloured union which had enrolled more than half the potential White or Coloured members, be ignored.

"And finally this amends section four by scrapping the prohibition affecting the registration of multinational trade unions," Mr Botha said.

Multinational

"In future it will no longer depend on the Minister to give exemption for multinational registration, but the trade unions themselves will decide which persons they will admit as members."

The prohibition on trade unions aiding political parties financially was extended to support and aid of any nature.

In addition to other organisational matters, the Bill provided for punishment for contempt of the Industrial Court and for the structure, powers and commitments of the court, its president and members.

The court would in future be able to decide on admissions of parties to industrial councils where such parties' applications had not been decided upon by the council's concerned.

The Bill, "in keeping with Government policy", would now determine that "in the negotiation of any agreement or in making a determination or arbitration award, there may be no differentiation on the basis of sex", the Minister said.

The Bill also placed a prohibition on the use of funds by any labour organisation, registered or unregistered, "with the aim of financing actions which are contrary to the provisions of Section 65 of the Act regarding the procedures which have to be

followed before lock outs or strikes may commence", Mr Botha said.

It was also being made compulsory for employers to inform the Department of Manpower of any labour dispute which concerned a loss of manhours, "as it has become imperative for record keeping and statistical purposes, that my department is informed of labour disputes and strikes".

The Bill also gives statutory recognition to the 2 750 liaison committees which had been established in anticipation of the amending legislation. The committees would in future be known as worker's councils.

The Bill repealed the Regulation of Black Labour Relations Act of 1953 because this Act had regulated employment conditions for blacks by way of the committee system where Black workers were excluded from the definition of "employee" as contained in the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1958.

Independent Unions' Meeting

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Koos Lloyd, MP for Rooderplaat, and chief Government spokesman on Labour issues, last night slammed the independent trade unions for calling on their members to defy envisaged Government labour legislation.

Mr Lloyd was reacting to Saturday's meeting in Cape Town of representatives of independent trade unions who decided to aid workers who strike illegally. He said, "confrontation and militant statements like these are in no one's interests".

He said it was a pity Government attempts to normalise labour relations were not being appreciated.

The Government attempted to adapt its labour legislation in an evolutionary way to the demands of the time, and to provide for labour demands of the future, Mr Lloyd said.

He said labourers and their trade unions should try everything possible to defuse the labour situation.

The representatives of independent trade unions decided they will support one

another in defying any abuse of official powers of investigation the new legislation sought to extend to unregistered unions.

The meeting also unanimously rejected the present industrial council system as well as the official union registration system insofar as it was designed to control, and according to them, interfere in internal union affairs.

The meeting discussed the Government's Labour Relations Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week and on which debate started in the House of Assembly yesterday.

BRIEFS

BOMB INCIDENTS--Eastern Cape police are working round the clock to find the people responsible for the powerful bomb which exploded in a Port Elizabeth shopping centre at the weekend. Brigadier E.S.J. van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape has praised the quick thinking of a security guard at the Port Elizabeth shopping complex. The guard became suspicious of an unattended bag in the busy mall and moved it to a fire escape at the back of the building. Moments later a powerful bomb in the bag exploded ripping through a 30 cm thick concrete floor. The blast slightly injured 10 people and shattered hundreds of windows in the shopping centre. The explosion followed a bomb blast in the Central Square shopping complex in East London shortly before the lunchtime rush on Thursday. That bomb, concealed in a metal dustbin, exploded at 12.45 pm near a giant chessboard and open air restaurant. A security guard received minor injuries and three women were treated for shock. The area surrounding the open air chessboard was littered with debris and glass after the blast and shop windows of five shops facing the square were smashed. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1-2]

CLASH AT ROADBLOCK--Two armed Black men--thought to have been connected with yesterday's East London bombing--were shot dead at a police roadblock at Elliott in the Eastern Cape yesterday. Two other men, described as "dangerous," escaped while a third was captured. Brigadier H. du Plessis, the Divisional Commissioner for the Border, said a car was stopped at Elliott near the Ciskei border at 4 pm yesterday. The men opened fire on police manning the roadblock, wounding two. The police returned the fire and two of the Blacks were shot dead. The others escaped on foot and one was later captured and arrested. An extensive search is underway for the two who escaped. The two policemen, who were not seriously injured, were taken to hospital. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 2]

REFUSAL TUTU PASSPORT--Nairobi--Bishop Desmond Tutu has been barred from attending a meeting in Nairobi of the All Africa Conference of Churches, a spokesman for the ecumenical organisation said at the weekend. Rev Maxine Refransoa, Malagasy-born secretary-general of the AACC, said the South African authorities had refused to return Bishop Tutu's passport which was confiscated last April, in order to allow him to attend the AACC's fourth assembly. The AACC groups more than 100 churches on the continent and is headquartered in Kenya. The general assembly was opened by President Daniel Arap Moi earlier in the week. Mr Rafransoa said Bishop Tutu had been invited to attend the assembly which ended on Wednesday.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 81 p 3]

RIGHTWING AWB ORGANIZATION--Cape Town--The militant far-Rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has appointed organisers countrywide to canvass members with a view to forming a registered political party. But well-informed Government sources told The Citizen yesterday the AWB's numbers were still "insignificant" at this stage, and that the group was no danger yet on the political front. Although members of the AWB are regularly seen at HNP and National Conservative Party meetings and in fact support these parties, both HNP and NCP leaders deny having links with the AWB. However, in certain political circles the AWB is being described as the militant "spearpoint" of the HNP and Dr Connie Mulder's NCP. According to a report in an Afrikaans afternoon newspaper yesterday, the AWB wanted to organise a mass march of Afrikaners on the Union Buildings next year to protest against the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, whom they accuse of 'selling out' the Whites. The Citizen understands there is no link between the AWB and the so-called Wit Commando which claimed responsibility for a series of explosions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 81 p 2]

CISKEI PROPOSALS DELAY--Cape Town--The Van der Walt Commission will not present Parliament with any consolidation proposals for the Ciskei at this stage, the Commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in a statement released yesterday. "The Commission for Co-operation and Development has, however, given the Cabinet a further interim report concerning the consolidation of the Ciskei in order that principles are established concerning certain aspects," he said. Once the Cabinet had considered this report and the principles established, the Commission would arrange discussions with interested parties who had not yet had the opportunity to give evidence. Mr Van der Walt said that only after such discussions would final recommendations be presented to parliament for consideration. He said an earlier announcement that its final recommendations for Ciskei consolidation would soon be laid before Parliament had to be corrected. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 81 p 4]

NEW STEEL ROLLING UNITS--Scaw Metals of Germiston, a branch of Anglo-American, has succeeded in raising its income by 41.5 percent to 35.6 million rand for the year under review despite a decrease in exports. Even the local demand for rolled steel was disappointing. Along with the General Mining Union Corporation, Scaw Metals obtained control over Haggie. Scaw paid 35.5 million rand for its 36 percent share. Scaw Metals is the biggest manufacturer of railway rails in South Africa and the manufacturer of other products. Scaw Metals is also going to set up a new rolling unit and a profile forming unit in Germiston at the end of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 81 p 12] 7964

CSO: 4701/15

NEW MAIZE STORAGE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Agriculture and Co-operatives Mr. A.K. Hlophe has inaugurated the new maize storage and marketing facilities at Mahlangatsha RDA and stressed the need for the Nation to increase maize production so as to achieve self-sufficiency in the nation's basic foodstuff.

The maize storage facilities have been provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under its Prevention of Food Losses (PFL) Action Programme and facilities have been erected at 14 locations in the country, the largest facility being at Mahlangatsha. The Minister expressed the Government's thanks to FAO for its assistance in providing the facilities and hoped that the nation's farmers would now be encouraged to expand maize production.

The Minister pointed out

that the task confronting the Nation in reaching self-sufficiency was not an easy one and one that would not diminish over time. Whilst Swaziland's population consumed 81,250 tons of maize in 1978, the figure is forecast to be 112,000 tons in 1987 and 157,000 tons by the turn of the century. By the year 2002 maize consumption for human needs will be 93 per cent more than that of 1978. If one takes account of animal feed and other maize uses then the figure would be much higher.

The operation of the new maize storage and marketing facilities will be the responsibility of primary co-operatives and District Unions who will receive assistance from the Central Co-operative Union. By providing a reliable market outlet for their members and removing marketing bottlenecks it is hoped that farmers will respond and increase their maize production so as to enable the country to achieve its goal of self-sufficiency in maize.

CSO: 4700/334

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES LEVEL OF CIVIL SERVANT SALARIES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THIS YEAR Swaziland is operating on a deficit of E43 million and this is why civil servants' salaries, including those of doctors, cannot compare with those in South Africa, whose reserves run into millions.

This was stated in the House of Assembly by the Minister for Education, Sen. Canon Siphethu Dlamini deputising for the Minister for Health, Dr. Samuel Hynd during question time last Friday.

He was responding to Prince Maquba who among other things wanted to know why doctors' salaries in government hospitals in Swaziland are lower than in most African countries although this country is better off economically than most countries that pay doctors better salaries and offer better working conditions.

The Minister also assured the house that doctors in government hospitals have not started a work to rule threat "and we pray they do not do so as many people would suffer from such action."

Government, he said was not unaware of conditions and salaries of civil servants including doctors.

"The honourable member should be aware that even now His Excellency the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister has appointed a commission locally, to do a bi-annual review of salaries in government including those of doctors", he disclosed.

Referring to the member's claim that Swaziland is economically better off than other African countries, the Minister stated that this "is indeed good news from the Hon. member but also comparative."

For instance, in Kenya, whose economy is one of best and stable in Africa, he said doctors have had to go on strike because they felt they were not getting enough.

Swaziland's economy, he said, could not be better than most in Africa when the Kingdom hardly has any

reserves. "This year we are operating on a deficit of E43 million.

"This is why our salaries cannot and should not compare with, say, for example South Africa whose reserves run into millions," said the Minister.

He also disclosed that in Lesotho a junior doctor received E7,200 per year plus a tax free E3000 private practice allowance and specialist E12,600 per year plus E5000 tax free private practice allowance.

In Botswana, the starting salary for a junior doctor is between E7000 and E10,000 per annum plus E1000 private practice allowance and a specialist starts at something between E12,000 and E13,000 plus E1000 private practice allowance.

In Swaziland, according to the new salary grades, the starting grade for a

medical officer is 21, which is equivalent to E7,440 per annum and for a senior medical officer 23 which is about E8,820 per year.

A starting grade for a pathologist is 25 or E10,260 per year and for the Director of Medical Services 26 which is about E10,980 per annum.

In their letter to the Ministry of Health in June, government doctors called for the re-introduction of the private practice allowance for all doctors on local contract. This they said is normal practice in other countries.

The doctors suggested what they called "a realistic figure of E2,500 per year."

Back-benchers could not believe that doctors' salaries were poor because this country is also poor. Mr. S.S. Mokgokong said this was because government's attention was focussed elsewhere and not on the doctors' conditions of service and salaries.

Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, attacking the poor working conditions and salaries for professional people, particularly doctors, expressed his dismay that civil servants who spend less time in training such as

Permanent Secretaries are paid higher salaries than doctors.

Another member, Mr. J.N. Mamba, expressing his dissatisfaction at the doctors' working conditions, wondered if such inducements as free accommodation would not help the poorly paid doctors.

The Minister also assured the house that his office will try to induce Swazi doctors to join the public service, but expressed some doubts if they would take the offer since they have already joined private practice and where they are getting a lot of money.

CSO: 4700/334

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA BORDER TALKS--Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini last week returned to Swaziland after leading a high level delegation to border adjustment and boundary talks with the South African authorities in Cape Town. The matter of border adjustment between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa dates back to the pre-independence period in 1967 when Swaziland deferred it with a view of discussing it amicably with South Africa after attaining full independence status. The South African delegation at the talks was led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Aug 81 p 2]

LOAN FOR POWER STATION--The Commonwealth Development Corporation is finalising a E6 million loan agreement with the Swaziland Electricity Board which should be signed next month, according to the CDC's Regional Controller for Southern Africa, Mr A.W.J. van Dorssen. The Swaziland Electricity Board is expected to spend the loan on its proposed multi-million Emalangeni Liphohlo power station project in the Ezulwini Valley. Mr van Dorssen also disclosed that the E20 million expansion programme at the Usutu Pulp Company should be completed early next year. The expansion will enable the company increase its production capacity from 155,000 tonnes of pulp to about 180,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion programme is being financed mainly from self projected funds. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 91 p 1]

CSO: 4700/334

NEWS AGENCIES SAID TO BE FULFILLING THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] News of the investigation, which appeared in our national newspapers recently pertaining to some parastatal organizations like the sugar enterprise SUDECO [Sugar Development Corporation] and how these reports were received by some of the people remind us of one important question: What are the responsibilities of the national information agencies?

Many citizens rejoiced at these reports and felt that the newspapers did a good thing in revealing evils, so that steps may be taken to correct them. But some of those concerned criticized the work which was done by the newspapers.

A person who succeeded in explaining with lucidity the responsibilities of our newspapers was the chairman of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Mwalimu [teacher] Nyerere, when he nationalized the former newspaper [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD, which is now DAILY NEWS. Among other things Mwalimu wrote:

"As a nationally controlled newspaper, the first objective of the [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD will be to serve the interests of the citizens, it will support in general the policies of the Government of Tanzania, but it will be free to take part in opposition, to support or oppose any proposals which are put forward for consideration by the citizens, whether they originate from the government, TANU or other institutions. Moreover, it will be free to establish opposition concerning any question pertaining to the development of a socialist and democratic community in Tanzania. It will be directed on the basis that free opposition is an important matter in true socialism and it will try to maintain discussions of socialism at a high level."

Mwalimu did not conclude there but went on to say: "...it will have full freedom to attest to any action of a leader of TANU or the government and report to the citizens any misconduct which is engaged in the community by any person. It will be free to attest to the implementation of approved policies either by its own decision or as a result of complaints or suggestions of the readers."

The party chairman added: "...it will have the objective of procuring for the readers all important news at home or abroad as quickly and fully as possible; it will be operated on the basis that a newspaper can only be trusted by its readers and deserve to be given this trust, if it publishes the truth to the extent of its

ability without distorting things, whether this truth gives rise to enthusiasm or does not give rise to enthusiasm."

Although Mwalimu talked about the responsibilities of the [EAST AFRICAN] STANDARD newspaper, which was nationalized, these responsibilities really are those of all national information agencies in Tanzania. How are our national newspapers fulfilling these responsibilities?

When he sent the estimates of expenditures for his ministry to the National Assembly recently, the minister of information and culture, Benjamin Mkapa, said: "...Our newspapers are in the vanguard in informing the Tanzanian concerning his historical goals, the basis of the party's policies and the government's programs and their implementation, revealing and being on guard against secret societies of enemies and genuine problems which have an impact on development and the right of Tanzanians, explaining the steps which were taken to combat these secret societies and confront those problems, and instructing the nation in general concerning the actions of our comrades outside the borders of our country in efforts and questions like those." These remarks of Minister Mkapa are confirmation that national information agencies are trying to fulfill their responsibilities, along with confronting difficult conditions. Thus, it is important for leaders, who provide many reports, to understand these responsibilities and thus supply all required cooperation to information agencies. The major objective always must be to procure truth for the citizens. Otherwise, the results will be those which President Samora Machel of Mozambique made clear when he said: "We ourselves must explain the truth to the citizens, if not the enemy will do so, if we do not explain [one work garbled, possibly uongozi, leadership] to them, then the enemy will explain the fact to them."

CSO: 4749/9

BRIEFS

RETURN OF REFUGEES--Some 10,000 Zairian refugees are expected to return home. This announcement was made to the press by Bah Oumar, representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba, following a recent meeting with the regional governor and political commissioner, citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati. Bah Oumar said that the refugees will begin to return from 6 to 12 July. They will be preceded by a visit from a number of Zambian authorities, who will ensure that preparations to accommodate them are underway. Bah Oumar also said that the situation of material preparations at exit points would be made known after a discussion and decision-making meeting to be held in Kinshasa soon. He thanked the regional governor for his policy of continuing dialog and in particular, for having brought the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba into the problem. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 11 Jun 81 p 1] 11,464

ANGOLAN REFUGEE CAMPS--A delegation of six persons, headed by a social affairs official, recently arrived in Lubumbashi in connection with a meeting between Zaire, Angola and the High Commission on Refugees. The delegation met yesterday with citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, regional governor and political commissioner. The delegation includes the Angolan chief of staff and director of social affairs, a representative of the High Commission on Refugees-Kinshasa, and two officials from the Office of President of the Republic of Zaire. The division head of social affairs, citizen Bokele Efambe, who introduced the delegation to the regional authority, accompanied by the representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba, Bah Oumar, told the press that the mission of the delegation in Shaba is to inspect Angolan refugee camps in Kolwezi and Kasaji. Together with the regional governor, Bokele said, the members of the delegation examined the entire situation before going into the field. It should be pointed out, as the regional head of social affairs noted, that considering the military maneuvers in Kolwezi, the delegation will not be able to make an on-the-spot visit until next week. In the meantime, Bokele said, one possibility is being considered by the High Commission: proceeding to Kananaga in Western Kasai, where similar work will be done, particularly in the Tshikapa zone, where the Angolan refugees are based. The delegation, which will go to Kolwezi and Kasaji after its return from Kananga, will be accompanied by a division head of social affairs and the representative of the High Commission on Refugees in Shaba. [By M. L.] [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 16 Jun 81 pp 1, 6] 11,464

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The Zimbabwe Parliament is gearing itself for change, with the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa looking for ways of getting more people involved in the legislative process.

In an interview this week, Mr Mutasa said Members of Parliament should form "little committees" which would act as a barometer of public opinion.

Setting up committees would give people the opportunity to air their views in an organised fashion, he said.

A former United States Congressman, Mr Charles Whalen, recently briefed Members of Parliament and ministers on the Congressional committee system in his country.

Congressman Whalen said committees in the United States were the instruments which Congress chose to screen and process proposals to change public policy. These proceedings served to focus public attention and may be a prelude or an alternative to legislation.

"We are looking at America, Sweden, Britain, Commonwealth countries who have Westminster-style legislative bodies, and African parliaments to emerge with a commonness that is not necessarily based on a Western pattern," said Mr Mutasa.

He said Zimbabwe was sending its MPs to Kenya to look at its Parliament.

Any reforms of Parliament that would be taken must not be rushed, he said. "We are carefully looking at what is existing and what is desired here. We are also looking at the changes that occurred in these countries as a result of their systems of Parliament."

Mr Brian Gaydon, Under-Secretary for Parliament, said America used committees to investigate legislation and Zimbabwe had non-legislative committees which were based on the British Westminster system.

In the Zimbabwean Parliament, said Mr Gaydon, a Bill was presented in the Lower House by a minister or other Government official for several readings. It went through a first, second, committee stage, and third readings with the full complement of Parliament present.

After a Bill was passed in the Lower House, it was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Senate legal committee to decide whether it was in conflict with the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution. It then went through the same process as in the Lower House, he said.

"The legislative committee system works in the United States because it allows Congress to save time since 14 000 Bills are introduced within a two-year period. In Zimbabwe we introduce about 50 a year."

However, the Speaker said, the functions of legislative committees were still being done by Parliament as a whole and this would remain the case since the business of Parliament was not as extensive as that of the United States.

Different elements of the American system which were being investigated, said the Speaker, were investigative committees, committees which oversee the Government, and those that scrutinise the functions of ministers.

Mr Gaydon said 99,9 percent of the Bills in Parliament were introduced by a minister or had the official backing of the Government, whereas in the United States Bills were not necessarily Government policy and could be initiated by lobbyists, or pressure groups.

"In America, the executive or Congressman hands a measure over to a sub-committee and once it is drafted, the Bill is investigated by the committees.

"The American system works for the Americans, but it would be difficult to use the same system here, said Mr Gaydon. However, there were aspects which could be adapted.

Television

Other aspects of the American system which were of interest to Parliament were: experts attached to committees for advice, witnesses from ministries appearing before committees, television coverage of committee hearings.

The Speaker said he was disappointed the public was not more involved with Parliament. More people should come to view MPs discussing legislative issues related to their lives. Members of the public were free to speak to MPs and Government ministers in Parliament from Tuesday afternoon to Friday morning if they were not out on business, he said.

Mr Mutasa said the job of a Member of Parliament should be a full-time one. "Some white MPs had other jobs on the side whereas black MPs who had taken their office soon after the struggle viewed their role in Parliament as a full-time job.

"Members of Parliament meet on Tuesday afternoon, on Wednesday they caucus, and on Friday morning they prepare to meet their constituents which we presume they do over the weekends.

"On Monday MPs get ready for Parliament to meet again. There is a lot of extra time that MPs could spend doing something constructive such as working on committees," he said.

'Teach Masses About Budget'

A ZANU (PF) MP, Mr Joseph Kaparadza (Mashonaland Central) made a plea to other members of parliament, professionals and the literate to come together to help the broad masses of Zimbabweans understand last week's Budget.

He said the previous Government failed to take the time to educate the masses.

Mr Kaparadza supported all the Bills tabled by the Minister of Finance. He said the minimum lending rate would raise rates in banking institutions but minimum lending deposits would help control the economy.

The Government searched for fiscal measures to develop the country at home and abroad and the present policy was a mixture of old and new, he said.

Concerning the decentralisation of industry in the rural areas, he said district councils were checking on the growth in these areas and that people were participating and welcomed the situation.

He said sales tax was raised to help in the Government's three-year development plan.

He also said the masses had been confused in thinking that the present Government would be able to make changes overnight.

Post Hitches 'Are Being Tackled'

THE Posts and Telecommunications services were deteriorating in all parts of Zimbabwe but measures were being taken to remedy this, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, told the Assembly during question time.

Mr Ngwenya said the reason for the deterioration stemmed from lack of funds and a shortage of personnel due to "an unprecedented loss of staff".

In reply to a question from Republican Front leader Mr Ian Smith (Southern), who asked whether an investigation into this "wastage" of staff had been conducted, the minister said: "I do not think anybody in this House will have any doubt as to the causes of the wastage in manpower. We inherited a system and we are in the process of correcting this system."

"Because people do not want to change their attitudes they chose to go but we are not going to stop work because people choose to go. We will train our own people.

Those who want to fit into the new order are welcome and will be treated like Zimbabweans," he said to applause.

Outlining reasons for the present situation Mr Ngwenya said parts of the rural network had been damaged by the war,

and there had been "under-capitalisation" over the years.

"Stringent restrictions have been placed on the allocation of development funds to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation which is at present running at a loss and, therefore, not generating funds for re-investment."

Since independence the volume of mail handled had risen by 20 percent. There was also an "unprecedented demand for thousands of telephones and hundreds of telex installations," he said.

The effect of this had been to impose greater severity on the priority system which was used in the allocation of these services and reduce the standards of service as

"plant and equipment is working beyond its designed capacity".

The existing Salisbury exchange had a capacity of 30 000 lines and the normal working margin to provide for transfers, relinquishments and re-allocations was 2 000 lines. "The actual number of available spare lines for allocations is 30," the minister said.

A capital development programme for the corporation covering the next three years, and a \$140 million investment in the Public Sector Investment Programme, was under consideration. This would be to expand services in

the rural areas and provide for development in the commercial sector by sustaining and supporting the planned economic growth of the country and ensuring the corporation's financial viability, the minister said.

Because of the time required for these remedial measures to be taken the benefits might not be felt for two to three years from the day capital funds were made available.

"Training programmes are underway to alleviate the staff shortage and efforts are being made to get help from outside countries in the short term because the training programme takes a few years to complete."

Mr Nelson Mureyiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) asked the minister why it took a minimum of three days for a letter posted in Salisbury to reach Bindura, and why it took almost 10 minutes to telephone the central exchange only to have the operator tell one to "hold on" for another 10 minutes.

The minister said the matter would be investigated. "Should similar cases come to light, the cover of the articles should be forwarded to me so I may investigate the matter."

He said the matter of the operators would also be investigated "right away".

Manpower Survey Is 'Not a Witch-Hunt'

DR SHAVA reassured MPs of the genuineness of the National Manpower Survey, declaring that it was no "race witch-hunt" or "act of retribution" against individuals for practices carried out under previous governments.

Dr Shava was answering Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Landi), who alleged that the survey went far beyond the requirements of a national manpower survey because it inquired into "privileged information" and he said the Government had exposed itself in the survey as being a "racist, Marxist, black Government".

The minister admitted in his reply that there had been suspicions voiced during the survey, but the publicity campaign explaining its intentions had been "largely successful" in dispelling doubts.

He said that during the pilot survey carried out in early March, it was realised that suspicions centred around questions requiring companies and employees to state names, race and earnings.

"It was feared that the Government was intent upon an act of retribution," he said.

The questionnaire asked for the answerer's race, he said, because it was "central to the history of this country" and planning for the manpower needs of the country had to take its past history into account.

He said he found it "very surprising" that Mr Goddard, "who belongs to a party that has always advocated racism" would want to know why the questions on race were included in the questionnaire.

"We inherited an essentially racial structure which, even today, remains largely intact.

"We are seeking to restore racial balance and equality through deliberate Government policy. We want to achieve that within the context of reconciliation.

"There can be no question of a race witch-hunt."

He also told Mr Goddard that the apprentice-

ship system was legally designed to "protect whites" while the bulk of the population had been excluded from formal skills training.

"We want to know what racial categorisation exists in the categorisation of skills, as historical fact." The Government intended to do away with such measures, he added.

To Mr Goddard's accusation that the Government was "racist" Dr Shava said: "All level-headed men across the benches (the Government benches) know that this Government is non-racial and will continue to be non-racial."

Asked by Goddard why the survey questionnaire asked for actual earnings of individuals this year and in three and five years hence, Dr Shava said it would enable the ministry to make projections on the requirements of firms in good time.

He said the questionnaire was also asking about actual earnings — as opposed to wage and salary scales — because the ministry wanted to establish "whether a pattern exists in the remunerative structure of the professional and skilled manpower across the

board in this country.

"We want to establish how far that relationship is consistent throughout the manpower spectrum.

"We want actual earnings because statistical data, to be meaningful, must be based on actual figures, as opposed to wage/salary spectra."

He went on to assure the House that, in all respects, respondents are protected by the law and the principle of confidentiality of official information will be strictly observed as in the case of information supplied to the Income Tax Department. — Ziana.

Reservoir of Skills To Be Tapped--Shava

THE number of skilled artisans in the country could rise "overnight" from 9 024 to 34 000 with the reclassification of 10 percent of semi-skilled workers to skilled level, said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava.

During question time in the Assembly, Dr Shava said any examination of the country's industries would reveal that it was not unusual to find semi-skilled workers who had been doing skilled work for the last 30 years.

"Several leading industries in the country are of the opinion that up to 10 percent of the semi-skilled workers would move up to the skilled band overnight without

further training, another 25 percent with little training and yet another 20 percent or so with substantial training."

As a result the Government was asking industries to upgrade experienced and capable semi-skilled workers to skilled status "straight away", and to give training to others less experienced to enable them to move up too.

Reclassified workers would have to be paid in accordance with their new status.

The legal ground for upgrading workers would be cleared "by the nullification of certain negative elements in the various NIC (National Industrial Council) agreements which we inherited from previous governments".

He said the seriousness of the country's manpower shortages had been often "exaggerated largely by the advocates of white privilege". In the upgrading of workers special care would be taken to ensure that standards

would not drop, and the Government would show its sensitivity to society's needs.

The division of vocational and technical training in the Ministry had already established the machinery to upgrade semi-skilled workers, to be carried out by the new National Vocational Training Development Centre.

Mobile units would also be used.

The centre would carry out trade testing to determine the level of a worker's skill and to provide "immediate certification" if it was warranted.

Dr Shava promised "vigorous solicitation" of donor agencies and countries to help build training and testing centres and to obtain instructors and equipment.

He assured Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) that the ministry was engaged in "serious consultations" with the NIC, as well as with representatives of commerce and industry over the issue.

CHITEPO, NATIONAL HERO, BURIED WITH HONORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS yesterday buried their national hero, Mr Herbert Chitepo, with pomp, ceremony and full military honours at Heroes' Acre.

Thousands of people thronged Warren Hills near Salisbury to see the ZANU chairman, who died in a landmine blast in Lusaka in 1975, laid to rest.

The mourners included President Banda and his wife, Janet, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his wife Sally, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and senior Government officials. The crowd was so big that it was difficult for late-comers to find a vantage point.

People lined the streets from Stodart Hall, Harare, where the remains of Mr Chitepo lay in state on Monday night. The coffin was flown from Lusaka in a Zambia Air Force plane.

Buses

More than 15 buses were lined up to ferry people from Salisbury and the surrounding areas to Heroes' Acre and trains brought mourners from all over the country.

It was a burial befitting a national hero who had given his life for the freedom and independence of the masses of Zimbabwe.

Mr Chitepo was buried alongside other national heroes — General Josiah Tongogara, Mr Jason Moyo and Mr George Shumba.

Women wept as the coffin arrived in a military cortege from Stodart Hall. ZANU(PF) choirs sang nationalist songs in praise of Mr Chitepo's role and sacrifice in the liberation of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe Republican Police band played also. The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and the Minister of Community Development and Women Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, led the mourners in singing.

Earlier at Stodart Hall people filled the building where the remains of Mr Chitepo lay. They danced and sang songs of praise to their national hero.

The presidential couple and Mr Mugabe and his wife arrived at Stodart Hall and accompanied the coffin to a waiting military cortege with members of the Zimbabwe National Army.

The funeral procession to Heroes' Acre was led by Mrs Chitepo, her children and relatives. On their arrival there, rifle-

men fired three volleys in honour of Mr Chitepo.

The service conducted by the Bishop Hatendi of Maseru, was followed by speeches from the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, the Prime Minister, the President and a spokesman for the Chitepo family.

Mr Chitepo's sons, Tiya and Zvenyika, led the mourners in laying wreaths. They were followed by the President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, members of the diplomatic corps and other mourners.

The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, thanked the Zambian Government for flying Mr Chitepo's remains from Lusaka. "We are very grateful for this kind gesture."

The Zambian delegation which accompanied the coffin from Lusaka was led by a central committee member of the ruling United National Independence Party, Mr Samuel Mbilishi, and deputy chief of protocol Mr Pearson Meeaga.

PM Pays Tribute to 'True Patriot'

THE late ZANU (PF) chairman, Mr Herbert Chitepo, was a true patriot and revolutionary who stood above tribe, race or region, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a huge gathering of mourners yesterday.

Speaking during the burial at Heroes' Acre of the ZANU chairman who died in a landmine explosion outside his Lusaka home in March 1975, he said Mr Chitepo was a man of great intellect which he had applied to the cause of the nation.

"There is still no greater way of paying tribute to this heroic son of Zimbabwe than constantly reminding ourselves of what Chitepo stood for, so we can continually be inspired to work assiduously to consolidate our independence," Mr Mugabe said.

He told the mourners that Mr Chitepo had had friends across the board and had been an extremely hard worker with little time for relaxation.

"His commitment to the cause of the struggle was total. He was no opportunist or deviationist, for he was a man of principle. He sacrificed his life for our freedom and independence," the Prime Minister said.

He called on all Zimbabweans to ask themselves whether the virtues of Mr Chitepo "were part of them".

"If not, why not? Herbert enjoins us to greater revolutionary commitment so the socio-economic goals of our revolution can be attained with the same determination and in the same way as the political goals have been achieved," Mr Mugabe said.

He told Mrs Victoria Chitepo, her children and relatives to take comfort in the thought that Mr Chitepo died in the hands of the nation and for the cause of the people.

"Take greater comfort that the cause he died for has now been won. Take greater comfort still that as he made a permanent sacrifice for our whole nation so will the whole nation accord him a permanent place of honour as a national hero.

"Though his body is no longer with us, his spirit

shall forever live with us," the Prime Minister said.

"It was just as well that we had to wait for this solemn occasion to occur now, when his enemies and ours have suffered defeat, when the country he died for has become Zimbabwe, when the masses for whom he fell have been freed, and the soil in which he will be laid to rest has once again become Zimbabwean soil."

It was as well that the difficulties placed in their way in 1975 prevented Mr Chitepo's return to his fatherland, for his spirit

would have remained chained, oppressed and tormented in his grave as he and the majority of the people had remained chained, tormented and oppressed under the oppressive and racist settler political and socio-economic order, Mr Mugabe said.

"We now proudly bury him as a hero of heroes. The revolution he and others began and transformed has successfully mellowed and its inevitable major political goal, the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe, has now been attained."

Revolutions did not just happen "but are made by revolutionaries.

"But it is also true that revolutions make men as, indeed, they unmake others, reject and condemn them as traitors or deviationists," the Prime Minister said.

He said the killing of Mr Chitepo had been a plan by the enemy to sustain white racism and minority control of Zimbabwe, but the action had not stopped the people of Zimbabwe waging a successful war against the Rhodesian regime and its allies.

President Hails Nation's 'Illustrious Son'

THE young generation of Zimbabwe has many important lessons to learn from the late Herbert Chitepo President Banana said yesterday.

He said Mr Chitepo was the country's most illustrious son and a true revolutionary. "Indeed the history of our struggle for freedom and national independence cannot be written without the name of Herbert Chitepo" he said.

The President told mourners that Mr Chitepo was the architect and builder of the ZANLA army which, together with ZIPRA, played a decisive role in the liberation war.

He said although the Government was investing large sums of money in the provision of adequate social services for young

people it was in the final

analysis the maximum effort of the individual Zimbabwean that would make the difference between success and failure.

The President said in spite of being orphaned at the age of four and the problems that he faced, Mr Chitepo had worked very hard to acquire education, and to support himself and his sister.

Although he grew up as an orphan, Mr Chitepo was a strong family man. He was married in church and brought up a strong Christian family. His wife lived alone in Tanzania for 10 long years while Mr Chitepo was organising the party and the army for liberation.

At home, his only sister,

Mrs Cecilia Makaha, also played an active part in intensifying the liberation war in the Inyanga district. After her brother's death, she remained active until her death in 1979.

She was killed by a bomb while taking food to freedom fighters. Her body was not found for several days after death.

"Herbert Chitepo's brilliant legal career is well known to all our people. Our people were thrilled by his appearance in court defending nationalist leaders being charged for breaking colonial laws," he said.

President Banana said Mr Chitepo combined theory and practice in all his life's work. "In these

days when so many theories are being advocated by different nations and social forces, we should remember to practise what we preach," he said.

He reminded the youth that their education was given to them and paid for by the peasants and the workers who produced the wealth of the nation.

He urged them to render maximum service to the majority of the people and think of the needs and aspirations of the people before they thought of their own comforts and conveniences. Educated people should work in Government projects in the rural areas to give meaning to such policies.

Hundreds Stranded on Way to Salisbury

GWELO.

HUNDREDS of Bulawayo passengers on the train that was to have taken them to Mr Chitepo's funeral yesterday spent a cold, hungry and miserable night in the bush near Somabula.

They never did get to Salisbury. When, late in the morning, their train was able to edge its way into Gwelo they were told that by "ministerial order" — which ministry was not made clear — it was to return to Bulawayo. The bitterly disap-

pointed passengers — nearly 2 000 of them — streamed off the train when it entered the station at 11.45 am and rushed into the town to buy food and drinks.

The mishap was caused by two derailments.

The first was late on Sunday night at Willoughby's siding, about 15 km from Gwelo. Railwaymen quickly installed a by-pass line but later that day a diesel engine passing over it was also derailed.

CSO: 4700/339

PRESIDENT PROPOSES INCREASED FARM WAGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Banana said yesterday there was an urgent need for an equitable wage for farm workers "in the interests of morality, social justice and common sense".

Opening the Marandellas Agricultural Show, the President said the farming sector had always tended to be unpopular with workers, particularly with indigenous blacks, because working conditions had not always been made attractive.

"Good working conditions would create happy workers and a happy worker is a more productive worker," he said.

In its first year of existence Zimbabwe had produced a record three million tonnes of maize — about one million tonnes in excess of the country's needs.

Before long Zimbabwe would become the granary of Africa because it had a great deal of maize to export to neighbouring territories linked by the nine-

nation SADCC grouping.

Because of Zimbabwe's agricultural strength, it had been chosen as the SADCC food security centre.

President Banana said: "This year's achievement is ample proof that with the creation of the new State of Zimbabwe and the return to peace, our farmers have declared a total war on the soil and scored a major victory."

But farmers must not be fooled by the industry's present strength into a false sense of security: to avoid large-scale starvation, Zimbabwe's food production would have to be doubled within the next 12 years.

"We must not sit on our laurels and be static. We need to be dynamic and creative and review our whole agricultural system with a view to revitalising it by placing emphasis on community participation," he said.

Zimbabwe had inherited a dual system, with commercial farmers on one hand and peasant farmers on the other. There was an obvious need to integrate these two sectors

to increase agricultural output.

This integration could be achieved in a number of ways:

- Putting all arable land to productive use.
- Encouraging co-operatives at both the production and marketing levels.
- Training people in basic farming skills.

"We need more training centres for providing skills in modern agricultural techniques to improve production and ensure the retention of skilled personnel in the agricultural sector. This, no doubt, will boost the already highly developed agricultural industry in Zimbabwe."

He said he was deeply impressed by the high standard and variety of exhibits displayed at the show.

"This is a clear demonstration of the hard work and ingenuity that are characteristic of our farming community, both in the peasant and commercial sectors.

"If this dedication to hard work can be maintained then Zimbabwe can be spared the perennial Third World problem of starvation."

ROAD TO SOCIALISM LONG SAYS WITNESS MANGWENDE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, yesterday urged the Zimbabwean masses to be patient and not frustrate the Government in its efforts to spread the wealth of the country.

Speaking at a rally convened by the Mashonaland Central District committee of ZANU (PF) at the University of Zimbabwe to mark the 18th birthday of the party, Dr Mangwende said there was talk in some quarters that the Government was "now in a dilemma".

"This may be true, but all the problems we are experiencing now have been necessitated by the Government's incessant search for an equal distribution of wealth," Dr Mangwende told more than 700 students and workers.

He said it was wrong for people to expect to get everything "now — and then end up with nothing as a result". The Government's policy of socialism did not mean depleting the resources of the country; instead it promulgated socialism with development.

"And then there are some people who ask why we can't ban people like Ian Smith for making subversive statements. These people should know that

this Government does not act hastily. We want to give people like Smith enough rope to hang themselves," Dr Mangwende said.

The road to total socialism was a long one, he said, but the Government was determined to reach its goal.

"The most important thing at the moment is for people to work hard and become more organised as a party," he said.

ZANU Day should be commemorated as a day when an "active revolution was launched". The nation must also think of its fallen heroes.

Dr Mangwende urged Zimbabweans to gather en masse today for the burial of the recently assassinated leader of the South African ANC, Mr Joe Gqabi.

"We must show as Zimbabweans that we did not fight for our country only, but for the liberation of the whole of Southern Africa," he said.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Grafton Ziyenge, warned employers, who paid wages below the minimum, that they would be prosecuted.

"All those workers who are being underpaid should come forward with names so that we can deal with these people," he said.

CSO: 4700/338

SADCC TEAM STARTS ON FOOD PLAN FOR AFRICA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture is to set up a three-man committee to work on project proposals for achieving regional food security within the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

The ministry's acting chief economist, Mr Peter Murphy, who has been involved with the nine-nation SADCC since its inception last year, said in an interview last week that he recommended that the committee be set up to ease pressure on ministry officials.

"The three-man committee will devote 100 percent of its time to working on the various projects," Mr Murphy said.

The committee would come under the Ministry of Agriculture but would be financed by an outside country or agency. The Australian Government had shown interest, he said.

At the SADCC's inaugural conference in Lusaka in April last year, Zimbabwe accepted the task of working out proposals for the region's food security. The task was passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture which then drew up proposals for the programme.

The proposals were accepted by the nine

SADCC countries at a Maputo conference in November last year.

Among the nine proposals are:

- The formation of a technical assistance programme designed to achieve co-operation and co-ordination on all agrarian issues.
- An early-warning system for regional security.
- A regional resources information system.
- A regional food reserve.
- Food processing technology.
- Regional food marketing infrastructure.

"It was at this conference that we expected a secretariat to be set up to work out the projects we proposed, but instead we were asked to go ahead with the work," he said.

It was then that the formation of the three-man committee became necessary, he said, adding that the ministry's pace had been slow because of domestic commitments.

What is the philosophy behind the drawing up of the nine proposals?

"For a start, we feel that the land resources of the nine countries are being under-utilised and therefore the idea is to encourage optimum utility so that food self-suffici-

ency can be achieved," Mr Murphy said.

As examples, he cited countries like Angola, where the total land was 124.7 million ha and yet only 1.8 ha were under cultivation. Tanzania had 88.6 million ha but only 6.3 million ha were arable.

"According to figures supplied by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, the whole region is using only 23 million ha out of a total of 475.2 million ha," he said.

"We also believe that there is considerable scope for improving the output per hectare of the region's land area. For example, Mozambique produced only an average of 0.538 tonnes of maize a hectare from 1975 to 1977 and Botswana an average of 0.683 during the same period," he said.

Turning to the implementation of the projects, Mr Murphy said before anything could be done, comprehensive feasibility studies had to be carried out.

Plans were under way to find outside agencies and countries to help finance the studies. The United States and Canadian Governments, and the European Community had shown interest in some of the projects.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY PROPOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 14

[Article by Ammon M.M. Mutembwa]

[Text]

A WELL-KNOWN Nigerian publisher, Onibonofe, once argued that: "... our consciousness is semi-intransitive, that is, we are immersed in a reality and are unable to gain sufficient distance from it in order to look at it objectively; hence we are yet to know reality in a critical way, study the problem and face its challenges.

"Under these conditions, development is impossible; at best only modernisation is likely. To be more than what we are is denied to us by our condition of dependence..."

The African in colonial Rhodesia gradually realised that he was dehumanised, dependent and brutalised and, as he increasingly became critically aware of himself, also realised that what he originally believed and accepted to be his inherent inferiority, incapacity and helplessness, was, in fact, a result of alienation itself and a demonstration of a condition of domination.

Thus a two-pronged attack, largely interdependent, was launched to restore equilibrium.

Armed struggle and a dialogue within the liberation movement were initiated and ultimately

resulted in a national democratic revolution. Armed struggle and constructive dialogue within the liberation movement were cultural actions meant to overcome our "semi-intransitive and false consciousness".

The heat and enthusiasm generated by these cultural actions, it was hoped, would continue after independence as Zimbabweans exchanged socio-economic dependence for national rehabilitation, regeneration and development.

But, alas, even Zimbabwean intellectuals of yesteryear, who used to write and publish articles in various overseas journals have since been bogged down in a quagmire of intellectual despondency that characterises the horizon of the Zimbabwean revolution.

This senile and tired group is now indulging in the most primitive form of primitive accumulation, completely abandoning, maybe betraying, the process of self-apprehension and development. It is the aim of this article to provoke and suggest means and ways to continue the process of self-assessment and dialogue — a programme for liberative cultural action.

Book publishing is one of several cultural actions leading to a cultural revolution and a dynamic development of society. It is a dedicated organ of any people or nation; their voice and heritage. It sensitises the people to their national value systems and national pride.

OPPORTUNE

One wonders why we have left it or why, 18 months after independence, book publishing still remains the domain of expatriate publishing houses?

While we pay tribute to expatriate publishing houses for providing outlets for early Zimbabwean authors — Samkange, Sithole and others — we feel strongly the moment is now opportune and ripe for the book industry to belong to the country.

The state of affairs that exists where there is an entire absence of indigenous publishing houses and the book industry continues to be dominated by expatriate houses who pay scant attention to the objective reality of obtaining — socio-political, economic and cultural — in Zimbabwe is totally unacceptable, unsatisfactory

and a disservice to the nation.

There is an inordinately heavy dependence of the country on importation of books and periodicals used in schools for the general reader. The few books made locally are made by expatriate houses.

Most of the imported books are totally irrelevant to the country's needs, extremely expensive and hard to come by. A lot of them are also harmful to us as they are, by and large, inappropriate to the psychology of our population. Even the books designed for the African market overlook cultural and social differences.

In the field of children's books, the existing lacuna is too often filled with books written for European or North American children, and African children find it difficult to relate to the experiences dramatised.

No wonder our failure to cultivate reading habits in children at an impressionable age. The only reading they are likely to engage in is utilitarian rather than reading for pleasure. They are neither assimilated into the English / French / Portuguese reading culture, nor are they interested in books in their own languages.

Reading should be seen as a process of self-discovery, where the author and the reader, both embedded in the same social, historical and cultural reality which they are striving to understand and master, engage in an authentic dialogue, with the publisher an invaluable intermediary.

The absence of this go-between, the dearth of writers in our society, leads to the unhappy situation where our youth is dehumanised in terms of alien cultural values incompletely assimilated.

Our call is that this unhappy situation be reversed and reversed soon. How? How can we get some of our people to write — more than the present crop of writers — and all our people to read? How can we not only satisfy but also create demand for books? There is a terrible shortage of educational books at all levels, and there is also a demand which must be created.

How can we provide materials for life-long education? For a continuing system rather than one conceived in terms of arrival at an educational terminus of reading solely for achievement? In fact, this is the tuberculosis consuming Zimbabwe's crop of intellectuals who boast of Masters and Doctorates but are largely unproductive, if not the acid corroding away the achievements of the revolution.

SERVICE

Can't we organise a truly national publishing house which will render invaluable and significant educational, intellectual and cultural service to the nation, which can take the lead in educational reform curriculum development, working hand in glove with the Ministry of Education?

Can't we establish a house which will help in bringing about national enlightenment through its engaging in adult education and literacy campaign?

The Government must establish a trust which will administer a national publishing company. The national publishing company will enter, initially that is, into partnership with an established expatriate publishing house

say for a period of five years.

The established house will offer skills and training in all forms of the book industry — production, distribution and the like. After the five years, the expatriate house will withdraw, selling its shares to the national publishing company.

There are, of course, advantages and disadvantages in the arrangement. But in the final analysis advantages outweigh negative points. A national publishing house could help save much needed foreign exchange, stimulate local industries, help in educational publishing and encourage our people to write, and together with the established writers save us from this literary semi-desert.

To reinforce my argument, we firmly believe that if Mr Mugabe's call to the nation to ultimately assume control of its means of production is to have force, it can only be realised in a context of serious and intense national dialogue.

Publishing in its wider sense is taken to mean the dissemination of information by any appropriate medium and has a critical role in the dialogue. An expatriate publishing company cannot be expected to be a firm and partisan ally in this dialogue.

Again, if Dr Mutumbuka's argument, some few months ago in Umtali, that the Ministry of Education may one day be the national commissariat, is to have punch, we believe it can be realised within the context of a national dialogue in which all well-meaning Zimbabweans will participate.

STAFF CRISIS HITS HOME POWER PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

SHORTAGE of staff is holding up the electrification programme for Salisbury's high-density suburbs. Even if the planned rate could be kept up it will take more than eight years to clear the backlog.

In a report to the health, housing and community services committee the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, says 27 648 houses in the high-density area have been electrified.

The programme for the last financial year called for another 1 806 to be connected, but this would not be done until about December. A further 16 127 have still to be put on the programme.

SHORTAGES

The slow rate of work — 450 connections a month including the new Warren Park suburb — was a result of staff shortages. The remaining staff were comparatively inexperienced and so working slowly.

At the end of June the general purposes committee was asked to promote in-service training of staff in the electricity department to speed up the programme.

But last month the committee said it was not feasible because of shortage of training staff and cost.

The health, housing and community services committee decided to approach the general purposes committee again and ask it to take the necessary steps to meet the needs of all departments for professional and skilled manpower, with special reference to the electrification programme.

The figures presented to the committee mean that if all connections were for unwired houses it would take almost three years to connect all homes in Salisbury to the mains.

But many of these connections are for new houses. The programme for the 12 months which ended on June 30 — and this programme is still unfinished — called for 1 806 houses to be wired. If this is done every year it would take about 8½ years to do the job.

About 35 percent of the houses mentioned in the report are without electricity. This compares to less than 5 percent of the houses in Bulawayo's high-density suburbs.

NKALA URGED TO MAKE TAXES HARSHER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, was yesterday accused by his party's chief whip, Mr Muto Mudzingwa, of not making taxes heavy enough in his last Budget.

Speaking during debate on the minister's Budget in the Assembly, Mr Mudzingwa also described the 10 percent tax on non-residents as "just peanuts".

This tax should be at least 20 percent. "These people who are not here, just enjoy their interest at the expense of the people who work," he said.

"When delivering his first Budget speech last year, the Minister of Finance said his intention was to bridge the gap which has existed between the rich and the poor in this country. To bridge this gap we need to tax the rich more heavily in order to lift up, economically, the poor."

He said Senator Nkala's

second Budget had not gone as far as he and many people had expected. He said that with only 30 percent payable on capital gain "it will take us another 90 years to complete the bridging of the gap".

He would have suggested that this tax be put at 40 percent. "After all, the capital goods in this country, be they immovable or marketable securities, belong to the people because it is the people who are made to sweat and it is the rich people who accumulated these goods."

The State duty payable on deceased estates should be 100 percent, he said, because when people inherited money they had not worked "for even one cent" of it. This was "very unfair and very ungodly", he said.

Mr Mudzingwa said he could not understand the minister's reducing of the

exemption amount for deceased estates to \$30 000. "Why make any exemption at all. I am of the opinion that the whole amount should be taxed. This money must be shared by the people."

The tax on unutilised land should be "from about 50 percent upwards".

If the minister had raised these taxes he could have "found room" to drop the sales tax.

"My statement today will not be palatable to the rich few, but the way we are going is not to please the few individuals."

"To do more, we know where the money is. In this next Budget I think I will have to take him (the Minister of Finance) somewhere privately and tell him this is not enough," said Mr Mudzingwa.

The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday, August 12, — Zimba.

CYNICS' VIEW OF SADCC CHALLENGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

CYNICS will be proved wrong if they believe the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has not truly embarked on the road to economic liberation, says the latest bulletin of the Southern Africa Development Information Documentation Exchange (SADEX).

There are some who do not believe that SADCC countries will have the resolve to carry the struggle for economic liberation to a positive conclusion, it says.

"Similar voices were heard in Lusaka in 1980 when the states committed themselves to the political liberation of Southern Africa.

"Since then Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have been freed, at considerable cost to all the countries of the region."

The bulletin says cynics were proven wrong then and would again be proved so now by SADCC. "Only in South Africa do those who propagate the pernicious policies of racial superiority still attempt to project a false image of security and stability."

SADEX, published by the United States Agency for International Development, says that from the outset the SADCC initiative was not seen simply as a negative response to South Africa's "unsuspected economic hegemony".

It represented a new development strategy for Southern Africa whose primary objectives were to improve the living and working conditions of people in the region to reduce the countries' vulnerability to "economic blackmail and reprisal".

The bi-monthly publication says Zimbabwe's independence provided the conditions necessary to transform the region's aspirations into realisable goals.

It contrasts SADCC objectives with South Africa's proposals for a constellation of states which countries in the region have rejected.

"Their object is clear: to tie the countries of the region into an irreversible dependence on South Africa; to turn the free states of Southern Africa into little more than ban-tustans. Constellation is simply apartheid as foreign policy."

CSO: 4700/338

TEKERE LOSES TOP PARTY POST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The former Zimbabwe Manpower Planning and Development Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, has lost his powerful post as secretary-general of ZANU (PF).

This was announced by Mr Tekere himself when questioned by reporters after addressing a meeting convened by the ZANU (PF) Mashonaland Central executive to mark ZANU Day yesterday.

"I am no longer the secretary-general. I am now just a task man," he said.

It is understood that the central committee of the party met a week ago and decided to remove him. No announcement has been made by the party.

Mr Tekere has been recorded several times in the past as being dissatisfied at the pace of the Zimbabwean revolution.

Last month the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a Midlands rally that malcontents would be weeded out of the party.

Mr Tekere has been going down the ranks since he lost his Cabinet seat in January this year after his acquittal on a split decision trial for his involvement in the murder of a farmer.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr Tekere, who calls himself the "rough party, said he would not tire until the revolution, "which is now decaying," had been revived.

"This country will go to waste if the present trend continues. This has happened in most countries in Africa, but here it must be stopped," he said.

He criticised Cabinet ministers for becoming "masters of the people" instead of serving the masses. The ministers had also become unapproachable to the masses, he said.

Mr Tekere also attacked ministers for practising tribalism and nepotism in office.

Saying such practices should be expected in any revolution, Mr Tekere warned of "a wave of corruption" among certain Government officials.

"The problem is that most of these people have lost touch with the common man in Highfield because they are staying in places where they wine and dine with the same people who financed the bombs that killed us during the war," he said.

"I am a political loudmouth. Give me Marx or Plato and I will tell you nothing about them, because I have no time for those, but I will never stop talking," he said.

CSO: 4700/338

ZIMBABWE

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT FOR 17 JULY PUBLISHED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 31 Jul 81 p 790

[Text]

General Notice 721 of 1981.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 17th July, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

31-7-81.

B. WALTERS,
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 17TH JULY, 1981

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	143 396 749
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	48 200 000
Currency in circulation	180 120 008	Internal investments—	206 682 325
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	223 647 263	Government stock	73 770 331
Other liabilities	83 015 732	Other	132 911 994
		Other assets	96 503 929
	<u>\$494 783 003</u>		<u>\$494 783 003</u>

CSO: 4700/335

BRIEFS

CENSUS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST--For the first time in more than 13 years a census will be taken of Zimbabwe's population, in August next year, Dr C. Mandishora, Director of Census and Statistics, said yesterday. The Central Statistical Office will begin the nationwide exercise later this month. "Most countries take a census every five years or 10 years. With the coming to power of a new Government and the last census having been taken in 1969, it is high time a new census was made," Dr Mandishora said. The census would provide the Government with information on population size and distribution, age, and sex structure, marital status, occupations and education levels, he said. The information would be used for planning and monitoring Government development programmes. The exercise was expensive and would require careful planning. For that reason a pilot census would be taken between August 17 and August 28. The pilot census would test the suitability and practicality of the questionnaires, evaluate the organisational requirements and the exercise and estimate the personnel, material resources and costs. The pilot census would take place in Mufakose, Waterfalls, rural Seke, Chinamora Section and on a commercial farm near Dzivaresekwa, Dr Mandishora said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Aug 81 p 2]

WANKIE STRIKE ENDS--Bulawayo--A strike by 300 contract workers at Wankie Colliery ended yesterday morning after two days of negotiations in Salisbury. The strike brought the colliery's open-cast mining operations to a halt. The workers are employed by the Salisbury-based civil engineering firm of Gulliver (Pvt.) Ltd. A spokesman for Gulliver said in Salisbury yesterday: "The men are on their way back to work. I cannot say what the problem was, only that they had some minor grievances. I understand it was nothing to do with pay." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 1]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT--The wholehearted involvement of the people in rural development is essential if Zimbabwe is to be economically free, the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, said yesterday. Opening the St. Phillip's School show in Sipolilo, he said the Government was providing attractive incentives to investors who located their businesses outside major cities. These new areas had untapped labour forces which could be trained to be as productive as those in big cities. He warned against reactionaries seeking to promote their own interests and employing people from the same village, tribe, family or clan. "We don't want to create a sprinkling of millionaires in Zimbabwe at the expense of the masses of our country," he said. Successful rural businessmen must not be unscrupulous and Government legislation protected investors from such men. The brunt of the

liberation war was borne by the rural people and so it was not surprising the focus of the Government was on rural development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 3]

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM--The National Front of Zimbabwe yesterday heaped praise on the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for its achievements since coming into power. The party's president, Mr Peter Mandaza, said the Government had worked tirelessly to bring the country from war to peace. Mr Mandaza told a Press conference in Salisbury that the achievements were due to the multi-party system. The UANC has expressed concern at the amount of lawlessness in the country. The organisation's secretary for publicity and information, Mr Chris Sakala, urged the Government to move in and stop violence. "We sympathise with the Government that it has no hand or control over the people perpetrating intimidation and violence in the country. We would like an explanation on why when our party holds rallies they are disrupted." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 5]

SILVER DAGGER SOLDIERS--The men of 1 (Zimbabwe) Commando Battalion, who successfully completed an intensive exercise in the Kariba area last month were yesterday awarded their silver dagger insignia, the international commando symbol. The awards were made to 374 troopers and corporals by the deputy commander of 2 Brigade, Colonel John Pritchard. Colonel Pritchard told the men: "You can be justifiably proud of wearing the dagger and the green beret...Both are worn in many armies all over the world and show you are members of an international brotherhood. "You must improve and maintain the high standards expected of commando soldiers in the Zimbabwe National Army. As a result of your training you are expected to maintain better discipline and be a cut above the normal soldier," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 81 p 5]

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